Wants.

WANTED—Young Ladies to sell ... and learn dress-cutting by the latest improved and patented chart. ...

WANTED—A situation as porter, ...

WANTED—A situation as Coachman and Gardener ...

WANTED—A situation as Traveling Agent for any kind of business ...

WANTED—Brass Turners to ... Carriage Trimmings ...

WANTED—By a respectable girl a situation in a family as seamstress. ...

WANTED—A black and tan terrier dog. ...

WANTED—A man with a capital of five hundred dollars ...

WANTED—Five good lantern makers wanted immediately to work on piece work. Apply at Griffin's Lantern Factory, ... Germans preferred.

WANTED—A respectable middle aged woman to do general housework in a small family without children. Protestant preferred, ...

WANTED—In a family at Harlem, ... a girl who is willing to work ...

WANTED—A medium size Safe. ...

WANTED—A first-class pattern maker. ...

WANTED—A stirring, thorough man with good references, as Porter. Must understand German and English. ...

WANTED—At G. M. McPherson's, 102 Clark street, a Prescription Clerk, thoroughly qualified. ...

WANTED—To rent four or five unfurnished rooms, or a small house, suitable for housekeeping ...

WANTED—Occupants for a front parlor, ... Call at 150 Wabash avenue.

WANTED—A situation in the country by a competent Miller. ...

WANTED—To invest $5,000 to $8,000 in some established manufacturing business in Chicago. Address "B," P. O. Box 1135.

WANTED—A partner with $3,000 to $10,000 ... Address "REAL ESTATE," P. O. Drawer 5562, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.—A positive fact—A religious truth. ...

WANTED—By a Lady a situation as governess, to teach English, music and writing, ...

WANTED—Information of Bartholomew and Timothy Cronin, ...

WANTED—A family to take my ...

WANTED—A Protestant, Swede, Norwegian or German cook. ...

WANTED—A picture in which features, complexion, attitude, attire, ...

WANTED—A situation in the office of some first-class Architect ...

WANTED—Ship Carpenters, Joiners and Laborers ...

WANTED—Immediately.—A gentleman wishes to get board ...

WANTED—A competent book keeper wanted. ...

WANTED—First class Actors and Actresses for the new ...

WANTED—For the Government, in the Quartermaster's Department at St. Louis, ... JAMES W. CLARK, Government Agent.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—A dwelling house at Lake View with two acres of ground. ...

FOR SALE—50,000 acres of good Farming Lands in Cook, Livingston, Iroquois, ... D. K. PEARSONS, 15 Bancroft street, Box 3867.

FOR SALE.—Farm for sale at a Bargain. A very valuable Farm, situated on Hickory Creek, in Will county, Ill., ... E. H. ROGERS, 80 Dearborn street.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A pleasant front room, furnished with board, suitable for man and wife, or two single men, at 91 South Clinton-st.

BOARDING.—Parties desiring first-class board, ...

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished with board, ...

BOARDING.—A few first-class boarders can be accommodated at No. 17 ...

BOARDING.—Waverly House. Boarders can be accommodated ...

Lost.

LOST—A large sized Portmonnaie containing bank bills and several promissory notes ...

LOST—One Pocket Diary containing ...

LOST—About 12 M. Saturday, ...

LOST.—$5 Reward.—On Tuesday afternoon, ...

LOST—On Monday night last, a ...

LOST—A red and white Cow ...

Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1864. NUMBER 313.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
Daily, delivered in city (per week) ... 20
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year ... $10.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per 6 months ... 5.00
Tri-Weekly, per year ... 5.00
Weekly, single subscribers (6 mo's $1.00) ... 2.00
... 15.00
... 20 copies, and 1 to getter-up of club ... 30.00
Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.
Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1864.

THE NEWS.

Our Sunday night's dispatches from below Richmond bring our news from Grant to yesterday (Sunday) morning, and show that he has swung his army across the James River, still keeping between our forces and the rebel capitol, the real assault on which is now about to begin.

Chicago and vicinity, and, we trust, a wide region of the West, was visited on Saturday night and Sunday morning by a series of very heavy showers, worth millions of dollars to the crops greatly imperilled by recent drought. It will be noted that our Sunday night's news shows that this welcome rain-fall visited parts of Iowa and Wisconsin, as far as heard from in our dispatches from Davenport and Milwaukee.

Gold opened in New York on Saturday at 196, advancing to 198¼, and closing at 196½ and 196¾.

Our Memphis dispatches bring an item of news that no one will be grieved over—namely, that Gen. Sturges is relieved. Thus far not a circumstance appears to palliate his disastrous defeat. It was an ill omen that our troops encamped the first night in a grave yard. Thence they bravely struggled on through the rain and mud all the first day under a broiling sun. The last five miles were travelled upon the double quick, the tired and exhausted men dropping out all along the road, worn out and sun struck, and in this condition were hurled, a regiment, at a time with their rear blocked up, upon a fresh enemy in a picked position, and outnumbering them two to one. It seems almost a miracle that our brave force was not annihilated. As the facts are related now, it is one of the most terrible blunders, if not crimes, of the war. We hope the investigation will be speedy and thorough.

The important fact is contained in our Congressional dispatches that the House has passed a resolution authorizing the President to give notice to Great Britain of the wish and intention of the United States government to terminate the treaty of 1817 relative to our naval force upon the lakes, at the end of six months.

The official canvass of votes cast in Cook county at the recent election for Judge of the Supreme Court from the Third Grand Division of the State, gives the following result: Lawrence, 1,332. Scattering, 148.

The total indebtedness of the South to Northern merchants is estimated at $300,000,000, of which New York holds $159,800,000, Philadelphia, $24,600,000, Baltimore, $19,000,000, and Boston, $7,000,000.

We present elsewhere a telegraphic summary of the condition of the crops in Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and Iowa. The reports from the Southern part of this State are very cheering. All crops promise well except fruit. From the other States, however, the aspect is threatening; a protracted drouth is having a sad effect upon all kinds of cereals, and even the grass is drying up. Wisconsin and Iowa especially are suffering, not having been visited by rain for seven or eight weeks.

There have been 249 applications for the position of Consul General to Canada, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Giddings. Hon. Samuel Galloway of Columbus, Ohio, is thought to have the best chance for the place.

The Spanish Government entirely disapproves the seizure of the Chincha Islands, belonging to Peru, by one of its Admirals; hence there is every probability that the difficulty with Peru will soon be settled.

A Chicago Copperhead, John O'Connell, tried for writing a Copperhead letter to a soldier in Rosecrans' army, and found guilty of an attempt to create disaffection in the ranks of a U. S. soldier, and give aid and comfort to the enemy, was sentenced to be hung. The President has commuted the sentence to five years hard labor at Alton.

THE CROPS.

Returns from Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Michigan.

FAIR PROSPECTS FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

Illinois.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LACON, Ill., June 18, 1864.

Nights have been very cold and corn nipped by frost. Some corn was frozen stiff a week since.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ROCKFORD, June 18.

There was a fine, copious shower this morning, extending over half the county. Oats and barley have suffered terribly. Other crops severely. Wheat not so badly.

BOONE COUNTY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PEORIA, June 18, 1864.

Early wheat will not yield an average crop. Oats will not amount to anything unless rain soon. Early planted corn growing well. Rye looks well.

WHITESIDE COUNTY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

STERLING, June 18.

No rain in this county for several weeks, except a light shower along the river ten days ago. The crops are not materially damaged, but unless rain comes in the next few days, the wheat crop will be badly damaged.

ALEXANDER COUNTY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, June 18, 1864.

Apples and cherries a failure. Wheat turned out well. Corn coming forward finely. Grass never looked better. Tobacco and garden plants flourishing and luxuriant.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WARSAW, Ill., June 18, 1864.

There has been no rain here for some time, but from present appearances we are not to have any soon. Some parts of the county, even within two miles of here, have been favored with fine showers. The crops in the portions of the county not visited by late rains are suffering, while in the more favored parts they look well.

Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, June 18, 1864.

The weather has been decidedly in favor of the farmers to-day, and some portions of the State have been visited by refreshing showers, but not enough to do much good as yet.

DANE COUNTY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, June 18.

There has been no rain here, except a slight shower June 1st, for nearly seven weeks. Wheat is short and thin, and there is ... prospects for ... and other crops in ... The same is true in most parts of the State. Crops are looking better, however, on heavy clay soils. In the northern part of the State, and in a few scattering localities, there has been rain enough to secure good yields the last ten days.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PORTAGE CITY, Wis., June 18.

No rain here for six weeks. Hay is a total failure. Early planted corn tolerable. Wheat is suffering severely. If we have rain soon, a half crop may be saved. Frosts have done some damage in the low grounds of the county, some north of here.

BROWN COUNTY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

GREEN BAY, June 18.

There has been no rain for the past three weeks. It is very dry all through the north. Oats will not yield half a crop; wheat and corn will not yield half a crop as compared with ... Meadows are drying up, and ... have stopped.

WAUKESHA COUNTY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WAUKESHA, June 18.

There has been no rain in this vicinity for some time. The wheat crop looks bad, probably not more than a half crop will be realized. Oats, &c., not much better.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

OSHKOSH, June 18.

... All crops suffering from ...

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

... June 18.

... in this county for five weeks, wheat is literally dried up, especially on high ground.

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

APPLETON, June 18.

We have had one slight shower in one month. Winter wheat, grass, rye, &c., are ruined. No hopes of a third of a crop of spring wheat. Fruit trees dry. This will apply to Calumet, Brown, Door, Oconto, Kewaunee, Shawanaw, Waupacca and Winnebago counties as well as this. Outagamie county, thermometer 96 in the shade.

WALWORTH COUNTY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DELAVAN, June 18.

No rain, except a slight shower on the 8th instant, in six weeks. All crops but corn look very unpromising. Without rain soon wheat and oats will not be half a crop. Not half a crop of hay.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WHITEWATER, June 18.

No rain for six weeks. Crops suffering, especially hay and spring wheat. Corn and potatoes fair.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ELKHORN, June 18.

This whole section is suffering from severe drouth. All the crops look spindling and yellow, and are already considerably injured, and unless we have rain soon shall not have half a crop.

KENOSHA COUNTY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

KENOSHA, June 18.

The weather continues cool and dry. The drouth is beginning to be felt by the crops in this section. Grass is already materially injured, and the hay crop must be light.

Michigan.

INGHAM COUNTY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LANSING, June 18, 1864.

We had a smart little frost here a few nights since, the thermometer on the morning of the 13th standing at 29. Corn is slightly injured; wheat none whatever, as far as can be detected at present. Beans, melons, &c., are seriously injured; fruit not at all, except grapes. The meadows are drying up badly. We have had but three-sevenths of an inch of rain since May 10th.

From Iowa.

CLAYTON COUNTY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ELKADER, June 18, 1864.

The crops are suffering from the want of rain. Wheat and all kinds of grain will be very short unless we are favored with a shower at an early date. It is seven weeks since we have had any rain.

BLACK HAWK COUNTY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CEDAR FALLS, June 18.

Four weeks and no rain. Crops suffering. Small grain six inches high and heading out. Unless rain comes soon there will be no crops.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WATERLOO, June 18.

No rain for three weeks. Everything is drying up. Wheat is suffering badly. No signs of rain.

LINN COUNTY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CEDAR RAPIDS, June 18.

A slight rain fell on the night of the 16th. The crops are suffering from drouth. The wheat crop is light.

DUBUQUE COUNTY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DUBUQUE, June 18.

There has been no rain since the 19th of May, but the cool weather which has prevailed until three days ago has kept the crops from suffering as much as they would otherwise. We must have rain soon, or the crops will be lost.

CEDAR COUNTY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

TIPTON, June 18, 1864.

We had a fine rain on the 4th inst., that did an immense amount of good; but we hear that in the greater portion of the county it is dry, very dry. Late planted corn did not come up, and will not, in time for a crop. We have had some frosts on the low lands during the past week.

LINN COUNTY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MARION, June 18, 1864.

We still have to look and long for rain. The dust has become almost intolerable, and small grain and late corn, as well as gardens, are suffering for want of a shower. Unless we have rain soon, we cannot expect much of a wheat crop.

LATER.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, SUNDAY, June 19.

Our State has been blessed with rain to-day—as near as can be ascertained, quite general, with the exception of the vicinity of Milwaukee, and to-night it looks very much like rain before morning. At Lacrosse and up in Minnesota they have had quite a storm and do looks like more to-night. Nearly all along the Lacrosse and also Prairie du Chien Road refreshing showers have fallen. How much they will tend to repair the damage already done remains to be seen.

FROM DAVENPORT.

Distillery Destroyed by Lightning. Loss $60,000.

DAVENPORT, June 19.

About half-past nine o'clock Saturday evening, during the severe thunder storm, the lightning struck the highwine tubs of Warner's distillery, situated about one and one half miles below Rock Island City, Ill., stunning two men who were at work at the time and setting the premises on fire.

There were some 70,000 bushels of grain in the warehouse, about 20,000 bushels of which is reported to have been destroyed, estimated at about $60,000. The amount of insurance, if any, is unknown.

The abundance of rain last night has relieved all apprehensions of short crops for the present.

FROM DECATUR.

A Man Killed while Engaged in a Robbery.

DECATUR, Ill., June 18.—For several nights past, goods from the grocery house of McNamee & Cullem have been stolen after the store was closed. One of the partners, Mr McNamee, concluded to watch, and, if possible, chastise the intruders. Last night, about 12 o'clock, while sitting in one end of his store, somewhat secluded, with gun in hand, he heard the footsteps of some one. In a few minutes thereafter a man made his appearance from the cellar steps and commenced looking around "for something to take," when Mr. Mc. fired his gun—the contents, over one hundred good sized shot, taking effect in his breast, killing him instantly. An inquest was held over the body this morning, and the jury gave in their verdict according to the circumstances. The unfortunate man is an entire stranger in this city. His age is about 45. His dress and appearance denoted poverty.

From Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 16.—The steamer Pioneer, from Vicksburg, arrived to-day with forty prisoners. She was fired on from four different points on the way up with musketry, but no damage was done. Another body of seventy stragglers from the Sturgis expedition got in last night, among them twenty negroes. Each had his gun and accoutrements while most of the white soldiers had lost all. Two of the negroes were wounded in the legs near Guntown, but marched in nearly one hundred miles and brought their guns.

Sturgis has been relieved.

A Commendable Example.

NEW YORK, June 18.—John L. Williams, Moses H. Grinnell and others of the Hancock Recruiting Committee, in a letter to Gen. Hays say they understand that from 500 to 1,000 gentlemen in this city, many of whom are exempt from draft, propose to procure substitutes, and desire to know if they can be mustered in Hancock's corps. Gen. Hays will proceed to Washington and endeavor to secure permission to receive the substitutes and exempt the principals for three years.

From Charleston.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The steamer Fulton, from Port Royal the 16th has arrived.

The rebels opened fire from Sullivan's and James Island on the 7th, which was replied to by our guns. No damage was sustained by us.

At night the guns of Fort Putnam opened on a rebel steamer bound for Charleston and Sumter laden with troops and supplies. She was disabled, run aground, and at daylight demolished by our guns.

Deserters are constantly coming within our lines.

From Hunter's Command.

NEW YORK, June 18th.—The Herald's correspondent with General Hunter, June 12th, says: "The army is again advancing. Dispatches from Lee, captured, urge Imboden to hold out and he will reinforce him. Hunter is moving with a view to counteract the movements of the enemy, who are preparing to make a strong defense at Lynchburg.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA --PETERSBURG NOT YET CAPTURED.

Two Redoubts Carried on Friday—450 Prisoners and 4 Cannon Captured.

OUR ENTIRE ARMY ACROSS THE JAMES RIVES.

A Fight on the Chickahominy While the Army is Crossing.

Gen. Hunter's Army Marching Towards Lynchburg.

Gen. Sturges Relieved of his Command at Memphis.

A MOVE TO ABROGATE THE LAKE NAVAL FORCE TREATY.

The Great Drought in the West—Statement of the Condition of the Crops.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 18, 1864—10 p. m.

General Dix:

The following dispatch from Gen. Grant, dated yesterday, 11 a. m., at City Point, has been received by this Department:

The 9th Corps this morning carried two more redoubts forming part of the defenses of Petersburg, capturing 450 prisoners and four guns.

Our successes are being followed up. Our forces drew out from within fifty yards of the enemy's entrenchments at Cold Harbor, made a flank movement of about a fifty-five miles march, crossing the Chickahominy and James Rivers, the latter 2,000 feet wide and 84 feet deep at the point of crossing, and surprised the enemy's rear at Petersburg. This was done without the loss of a wagon or a piece of artillery, and only about 150 stragglers were picked up by the enemy. In covering this move, Warren's corps and Wilson's cavalry had frequent skirmishing with the enemy, each losing from fifty to sixty killed and wounded, but inflicting an equal, if not a greater, loss upon the enemy.

The 18th corps (Smith's) were transferred from the White House to Bermuda Hundred by water, and moved out here to Petersburg. The night of their arrival they surprised, or rather captured, the very strong works northeast of Petersburg before a sufficient force could be got in them by the enemy to prevent them. He was joined the night after this capture by the 2d corps, which in turn captured more of the enemy's redoubts farther south, and this corps was followed by the 9th, with the results above stated.

All the corps are now up except seven divisions, covering the wagon trains, and they will be up to-night.

The enemy, in their endeavors to reinforce Petersburg, abandoned their entrenchments in front of Bermuda Hundred. They no doubt expected troops from North of James River to take their place before we discovered it. Gen. Butler took advantage of this, and moved a force at once upon the railroad and plank road between Richmond and Petersburg, which I hope to retain possession of.

Too much praise cannot be given the troops and their commanders for the energy and fortitude displayed in the last five days. Day and night have been all the same, no delays being allowed on any account.

LATER.—Unofficial dispatches show that at 8 o'clock this morning the enemy still occupied Petersburg.

Major Morton was killed in an assault yesterday.

Nothing to-day from Sherman or Hunter.

E. M. STANTON.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The Herald's Charles City Court House correspondent says: "The enemy appear to have been completely mystified by the last movement, and were twenty-four hours occupying the ground we left at Cold Harbor. He has since made a forced march for Malvern Hill, expecting us to occupy it, but that was not in Grant's programme."

The Herald's correspondent with the 5th Corps gives the following account of a fight near Long Bridge:

"In crossing the Chickahominy Long Bridge, Crawford's division had the advance. After crossing, he at once pushed forward to the heights on the other side, firmly establishing himself, and there remained till daylight, when other divisions of the 5th Corps took positions near by. Here the corps remained all day, but not without an independent and most brilliant fight by Crawford's division. The cavalry was still in his advance. A portion was sent in the direction of Turner's Ford, across the Chickahominy, and some toward the White Oak Swamp crossing. At the latter crossing the cavalry came upon the 1st and 2d South Carolina regiments of Hampton's brigade, and being inferior in numbers, sent back for infantry supports. Crawford sent for Gen. Bates' brigade, with instructions to aid the cavalry to get possession of the road and entrench. Very shortly after, Lyle's brigade went to the assistance of the 1st brigade, followed by Col. Carles' brigade. In some redoubts thrown up by McClellan the enemy had planted three cannon, from which they kept up a vigorous shelling of our troops. Three objects were to be gained—the holding of the Long Bridge road, upon which were all our trains, silencing the guns of these redoubts and keeping possession of the White Oak Swamp bridge. Barnes' battery, 1st New York, was located so as to command the bridge and prevent the enemy crossing over from that direction. Meantime other batteries directed a fire on these redoubts, and there was counter cannonading, heavy and furious, for a while. Our cavalry got out of ammunition, and at this time were heavily pressed, and compelled to fall back, which they did in considerable confusion, working through the infantry lines. The infantry, notwithstanding the cavalry panic, stood their ground, and punished the pursuing cavalry severely as they came within musketry range. The enemy's cavalry, numbering 3,000, fell back, and did not show themselves again. From this time the fighting was between Crawford's division and the enemy's infantry. It was half past 3 in the afternoon when the enemy's infantry arrived. Brisk skirmishing ensued, and the enemy made an attack, but it was so decisively repulsed that they did not venture to repeat it.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Desperate Attempt of Rebel Prisoners to Escape—Consul Wilkins in a Snarl.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, June 18.

A desperate attempt to release the inmates of Gratiot Street Prison was made about 10 o'clock to-day which, resulted in three of the prisoners being shot by the guard, two of whom, named Shultz and Porter, were killed. Another named Grimes was seriously wounded in the leg. It is stated that the prisoners succeeded in obtaining possession of an axe, cut through the door and effected an exit to the yard, where they overpowered a number of guards. Five of them succeeded in effecting their escape.

Schultz was a rebel, 25 years of age, captured in arms at Helena and sent to this city by Gen. Hurlbut with strong letters of recommendation, and was immediately commissioned in the United States Police. General misconduct took him to the Gratiot Street Prison. Among the five who escaped were Col. Carter and a man named Douglas.

It is stated that the Chicago British Consul residing in St. Louis has got into a serious snarl with his own countrymen and others in this city. He has been running a sort of exemption office by virtue of protection papers, but it appears that some of the good subjects of England, Ireland, and Canada, have been making a good thing of the affair by selling their certificates to other parties for large sums, and on the plea that they had lost them obtained others.

A gentleman connected with the United States Police service fully confirms the report heretofore given of the recent massacre of Union soldiers near Warrensburg, Mo. He was sent up to intercept at Lexington a Dr. Richard Carter, who, it was alleged, had in his possession 650 ounces of quinine, and was en route for rebeldom. The guard by which he was accompanied were in Federal uniform and were all killed. He was in the stage coach in citizen's dress, and after being searched was allowed to proceed. All his private papers had been secreted in the coachlamp and were not found by the guerrillas. He got through safely, caught Carter and obtained possession of the quinine. Carter was brought back to this city and is being tried before a military commission.

FROM MADISON.

Enthusiastic Reception of the 2d Wisconsin.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, June 18.

The 2d regiment with 160 veterans, whose term has expired under command of Maj. Otis, arrived here from Virginia this afternoon and received a magnificent reception. The streets were gay with flags, and suitable mottoes were displayed, and an immense crowd was present to welcome the brave soldiers. They were escorted from the depot by a procession composed of State officers, U. S. military officers, Judges, Mayor and Council, fire companies, Turnverein, and detachments of the 37th and 38th regiments. Cannon were fired and joy bells rung. Songs of welcome were sung by glee clubs, and a splendid dinner served in the park, the trees of which were hung with old banners of Wisconsin regiments. The veterans were waited on by many of the first ladies of Madison.

After the dinner the regiment was welcomed in most eloquent terms, with brief remarks by Gov. Lewis, and their old Colonel, Secretary Fairchild, who was received most enthusiastically by his old soldiers, and an able address by Judge O. Cole. In the Supreme Court, resolutions were adopted tendering thanks for the heroic service and great sacrifice of the regiment, referring to its glorious career, invoking God's blessing and protection for their comrades who shall tarry at the front, expressing their sense of gratitude to the gallant boys in blue for their unshaken fortitude, patience, endurance and unsurpassed valor, and maintaining a hope of permanent peace on the basis of the restoration of the Union, and that it is now the hour to hurry reinforcements to our tired and faithful Generals.

The regiment left the ground with three rousing cheers for its old battle colors, and for the Union. It will probably be mustered out on Monday.

An official statement by Adjutant Gaylord shows that Wisconsin has furnished 64,469 new recruits and re-enlisted veterans, and is 48 ahead of all calls. Some districts are deficient, and probably will be drafted.

An official report from the 36th regiment makes its losses to June 7—33 killed, 144 wounded, 63 missing.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The Senate Committee of Conference, on the disagreeing amendments to the Internal Revenue bill, consists of Senators Fessenden, Howe, and Van Winkle. Representatives Morrill, Pendleton, and Cooper, are the Committee on the part of the House. About three hundred amendments are to be compromised.

But seven of the bodies of the recent explosion at the arsenal here yesterday, have been identified thus far, and it is not possible that any more can be. Numerous relatives of the deceased were at the arsenal this morning, but many were unable to recognize friends. All work is suspended to-day except by a few carpenters and painters, who are engaged in preparing coffins for the funerals, which will all take place from the arsenal to-morrow evening. A site has been selected in the Congressional Burying Ground for the interment, and a monument is to be erected by the employes.

The average rate at which the whole loan has been awarded, is reported to be 1.05¼. The highest rate was 110, at which rate several small amounts were offered.

A Market Discrepancy.

NEW YORK, June 18.—An apparent discrepancy between the quotations of oats, as given in the New York market reports of June 15th for the Western press, and those published in New York papers, have led to an inquiry which conclusively shows those given in the Western press reports to be entirely correct. It was shown, for instance, that if sales are made, payable in United States certificates, the value of the certificates for the day of sale must be taken into account to determine the figures fixed in the sales; besides, the testimony of those engaged in the trade fully confirm the quotation given the Western papers.

FROM ST. PAUL.

Railroad and Military Intelligence.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Saturday, June 18.

The annual meeting of the stock holders of the Minnesota Central Railroad was held at Minneapolis yesterday. The following officers were elected:

President.—Zeelah Chamberlain.
Vice-President.—R. Sage.
Secretary.—R. J. Baldwin.
Treasurer.—Alex. Mitchell.
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.—D. C. Shepard.
Directors.—Zeelah Chamberlain, Alex. Mitchell, C. D. Nash, E. H. Goodrich, Dan'l L. Wells, Perry H. Smith, F. P. James, Russel Sage, R. J. Baldwin.

The contract for grading the road between Fairbault and Owatano has been let to Messrs. Langdon & Merril, the work to be done by December 1st, 1864. There are good prospects that the road will be completed from Minneapolis to Fairbault by the first of October next.

Gen. Sibley has received a dispatch from Col. Thomas, dated the 9th inst. The expedition was then seven miles from the Inkpa river, which would be the point of departure from the Minnesota river for the Missouri. They have seen no Indians.

Gen. Sully writes the water has risen six feet in the Missouri, enabling him to take up his transports.

The Minnesota soldiers who were taken prisoners at Chickamauga last fall, reached here to-day. They escaped from Danville by tuneling, and were three weeks in reaching the Union lines.

The fifth Minnesota were with Smith when he whipped Marmaduke, and fought gallantly. They were in the brigade that bore the brunt of the fight. The Ninth regiment was with Sturgis, and their friends have much anxiety concerning them.

The St. Paul and Lake Superior railroad Company has received notification from New York capitalists that they can draw on them for a sufficient amount to grade 40 miles of the road, and as soon as the proper legislation on the part of the State in obtained to transfer the land grant, money sufficient to complete the line will be forthcoming.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Further Operations of Guerillas.

LOUISVILLE, June 19.—Jessee's rebel gang, numbering 200 to 300, attacked Bardstown yesterday morning. The garrison of 25 men surrendered. The rebels then moved down the railroad and destroyed the bridge and water station near Boston; thence went across the Nashville railroad two miles north of Elizabethtown, and when last heard from were going toward Litchfield.

An Illinois Rebel.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, describing the siege of Frankfort, Ky., by Morgan, says:

"An Illinois copperhead, present during the siege, indulged largely in fierce rebel talk, and deserves to be ventilated. His name is B. B. Pepper, and he hails from Springfield. It is hoped the people of Sangamon county will put Mr. Pepper in a box when he returns to them, and keep him at home. The loyal people of Kentucky do not want him, and the rebels despise him.

Explosion at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—An explosion occurred in the Bridesburg Arsenal this morning, through the carelessness of a boy. Three boys were severely, but not dangerously, burned. The building was not damaged.

THE VERY LATEST.

MONDAY, 3 O'CLOCK A. M.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 19, 1864—9:45 P. M.

To Major General Dix:

This evening a dispatch from City Point, dated 9 o'clock this morning, reached the Department. It reports that our forces advanced yesterday to within a mile in front of Petersburg, where they found the enemy occupying a new line of intrenchments, which, after successive assaults, we failed to carry, but we hold, and have intrenched our advanced position.

From the forces of the enemy within the enemy's new line, it is inferred that Beauregard has been reinforced from Lee's army.

No report has been received by the Department concerning the casualties of our army in its operations since crossing the James River, except the death of Major Morton, mentioned yesterday.

Gen. Sherman reports to-day: "The enemy gave way last night in the midst of darkness and storm, and at daylight we entered his line from right to left. The whole army is now in pursuit as far the Chattahootchie." Gen. Sherman adds: "I start at once for Marietta."

No military intelligence from any other quarter has been received to-day.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 18—11 p. m.

To Major General Dix:

Dispatches from Gen. Sheridan have just been received. He reports a victory over the enemy at Trevillian Station, on the Virginia Central Railroad, a few miles south of Gordonsville, where Gen. Lee a few days since reported a rebel victory. The official report is as follows:

"I have the honor to report to you the arrival of my command at this point, and also to report its operations since leaving Newcastle Ferry. I crossed the Pamunky River on the 7th inst., marching via Aylott's, and encamped on Herring Creek. On the morning of the 8th I resumed the march via Polecat Station, and encamped three miles west of the station.

"On the 9th I marched through Childsburg and New Market, encamping on Erie Creek, near Young's Bridge. On the 10th I marched via Andrews' Tavern and Levinan's store, crossing both branches of the North Anna, and encamped at Buck Child's, about three miles northeast of Trevillian Station. My intention was to break the railroad at this Station, march through Mechanicsville, cut the Gordonsville and Charlottesville Railroad near the Lindsay House, and then to march on Charlottsville. But on our arrival at Buck Child's I found the enemy's cavalry in my immediate front. On the morning of the 11th General Torbett with his division, and Colonel Gregg, of General Gregg's division, attacked the enemy. After an obstinate contest they drove him from successive lines of breastworks through an almost impassable forest, back on Trevillian Station. In the meantime General Custer was ordered with his brigade to proceed by a country road so as to reach the Station in the rear of the enemy's cavalry.

"On his arrival at this point the enemy broke into a complete rout, leaving his dead and nearly all of his wounded in our hands; also 20 officers, 500 men and 300 horses. These operations occupied the whole of the day. At night I encamped at Trevillian Station, and on the morning of the 12th inst, commenced destroying the railroad from this point to Lorraine Court House. This was thoroughly done; the ties burned and the rails rendered unserviceable. The destruction of the railroad occupied until 3 o'clock of that day, when I directed Gen. Torbett to advance with his division, and Gen. Davis' brigade of Gen. Gregg's division in the direction of Gordonsville, attack the enemy, who had concentrated and been reinforced by infantry during the night, and had also constructed rifle pits at points about five miles from Gordonsville. The advance was made, but as the enemy's position was found too strong to assault, no general attack was made. On the extreme right of our lines a portion of the reserve brigade carried the enemy's works twice, and was twice driven therefrom by infantry. Night closed the contest. I found on examination of the command that there was not a sufficiency of ammunition to continue the engagement. The next day trains of cars also came down to where we were engaged with the enemy.

"The reports of prisoners and citizens were that Pickett's old division was coming to prevent the taking of Gordonsville. I therefore during the night and next morning withdrew my command over the North Anna, via Carpenter's Ford, near Miner's bridge. In addition the animals were, for two entire days in which we were engaged, without forage.

"The surrounding country afforded nothing but grazing of a very inferior quality and generally at such points as were inaccessible to use. The cavalry engagement of the 12th was by far the most brilliant one of the present campaign. The enemy's loss was very heavy. They lost the following named officers in killed and wounded: Col. McAllister, commanding a regiment, killed; Brig. Gen. Rosier, commanding a Brigade, wounded; and Col. Custer, commanding a regiment, wounded. My loss in killed and wounded will be about 575. Of this number 490 are wounded. I brought off in my ambulances 377, all that could be transported.

"The remainder were, with a number of rebel wounded that fell into my hands, left behind. Surgeons and attendants were detailed and remained in charge of them. I captured and have now with me, 370 rebel soldiers, including twenty commissioned officers. My loss in captured will not exceed 160. They were principally from the 5th Michigan Cavalry. This regiment gallantly charged down the Gordonsville Road capturing 1 500 horses and about 800 men, but were finally surrounded and had to give them up.

"When the enemy broke they hurried between General Custer's command and Colonel Gregg's brigade, capturing five caissons of Pennington's battery, three of which were afterwards recaptured, leaving in their hands two caissons. A more detailed report will be made hereafter."

[Signed] E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Matters Military and Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 18.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made a careful estimate of the annual receipts which would be derived from the tax bill if passed in its present shape. The aggregate foots up two hundred and fifty-seven millions; whereas Secretary Chase regards it as essential that the treasury should derive at least three hundred millions from internal taxes.

The Secretary and Commissioner are using the utmost exertions to supply this deficit of forty-three millions by inducing the Conference Committee to reconcile the disagreeing rates upon that section which fixes the rates of duty upon distilled spirits, by laying the whole tax upon all manufactures after the passage of the bill, and raising it to $2, or failing that, to $1.50 at least. Should not this recommendation be heeded, the Secretary will address a communication to Congress urging the necessity for further legislation in this direction to supply the deficit.

The enrollment bill in the Senate Saturday was postponed by a yea and nay vote to take up Collins' telegraph bill, which was advocated by Chandler, McDougall, Lane, of Kansas, and Trumbull, and opposed by Grimes, Brown and Fessenden.

Mr. Fessenden having characterized certain figures of the bill as simply monstrous, a lively and somewhat acrimonious controversy of a personal nature sprung up between himself and Trumbull.

There was also some spicy passages between Grimes and Trumbull, and between Fessenden and Chandler.

Ten Eyck's motion to strike off the subsidy of $50,000 for the year was lost by a tie vote, 17 to 17, as follows:

Yeas—Brown, Carlile, Clark, Fessenden, Foote, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Hendricks, Johnson, Lane, of Ind., Powell, Riddle, Saulsbury, Ten Eyck, Van Winkle and Wilson.

Nays—Chandler, Conness, Dixon, Doolittle, Foster, Harris, Hicks, Howard, Howe, Lane, of Kansas, Morgan, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Richardson, Sprague, Sumner and Wilkinson.

The debate continued till 5 o'clock, when Chandler's motion to make the bill a special order for Tuesday next, passed.

The bodies of seventeen young women, victims of the late explosion at the Arsenal, were buried in Congressional Cemetery. The funeral was one of the largest ever held in this city. The procession was one mile long. The President and Mr. Stanton rode in a carriage next to the hearses. About 3,000 people were at the cemetery.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The personalities of debate in the Senate on Saturday, have occasioned no little comment. It is generally conceded that Senator Fessenden not only exhibited signal ability in the part which he took, but was amply justified in it. It is also known that the friends of the Telegraph bill sincerely regret that Chandler brought the measure forward in antagonism to the Enrollment bill, which the War Department has been urging for two weeks, as essential to the maintenance of our strength in the field.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Interesting Details of News Previously Received.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 19, 1864.

It is believed that the main body of Lee's army crossed the James River at Fort Darling, where they have bridges. The movement was not effected until Gen. Grant invested Petersburg on the south side.

Previous to leaving the north side of James River, Gen. Beauregard had constructed a complete and formidable line of entrenchments from Malvern Hill to White Oak Swamp, showing that Lee expected Grant to attack Richmond from that direction.

Dispatches from the army down to June 17th have been received, Smith's corps having landed at Point of Rocks on the Appomattox on Tuesday night, and advanced on Petersburg. The next morning drove the enemy to within three miles of the city, where they were confronted by strong works which were carried by a coup de main. A force of infantry was thrown into a ravine, from which point they had the rebel gunners in range, whom they soon drove away. A charge was instantly ordered and the works were taken with sixteen guns and 300 prisoners. Possession of this position gave our cannon command of the city of Petersburg, into which place we were able to throw shells.

Our loss was 200, of which forty were colored. The enemy were 5,000 strong and their position formidable to an attack by 30,000 men. The surprise was complete; reinforcements reached them afterwards, but too late. At six in the evening of the same day, June 16th, an attack on the second line, to which the enemy had fallen back, was ordered. On the 18th Smith's corps was posted on the railroad on the right of the City Point road, Burnside on the left, and the 2d Corps on the center.

Burnside reached Prince George's road after an engagement of an hour's duration. General Birney is in command of the 2d Corps, Hancock being chief in command in Meade's absence at City point.

All night firing was going on at intervals. Burnside took 400 prisoners, principally from Tennessee and belonging to Beauregard's army. Gen. Hardee's battle-flag is among the trophies.

At daylight our lines advanced and the fight was resumed.

The greatest credit is given on all hands to Gen. Hinks' brigade of colored troops for gallantry in carrying the first line of works. These works were under command of Gen. Wise, otherwise their capture might have been more difficult.

This morning at daybreak another advance was made along our lines. Gen. Burnside has sent in about 400 prisoners, mostly Tennessee troops from Beauregard's command. Among them are sixteen rebel officers.

Hancock has also taken a large number of prisoners, who are on the way to the rear. Our guns now command Petersburg, and can shell the city at any moment.

Our loss yesterday is said to have been about 6,000, while that of the enemy was full as great if not greater.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday June 18—8 a. m.

The attack made on the enemy's line yesterday morning by Burnside was more successful than was at first reported. He drove the rebels from two lines of rifle pits with heavy loss, taking four guns and 400 prisoners, and holding the position.

During the afternoon he again pushed the enemy still further, getting within about a mile and a half of the city and taking some prisoners.

Shells were thrown into the town, one of which struck a church.

A prisoner taken yesterday reports that 35,000 of Lee's men were to have arrived on the field that morning.

Trains were running almost hourly from Richmond, bringing troops close to Petersburg, landing them and hurrying back. Many of the men brought in are from Tennessee, this being their first fight in this direction. They acknowledge having been completely surprised yesterday morning, and say the Army of the Potomac fights differently from the armies of the West, but say we cannot take Petersburg or Richmond. They had not been accustomed to throwing up breastworks at every change of the line, and were busy at this work when ordered to surrender.

Our success here was most complete, and without very heavy loss. The fighting on the remainder of the line during the day was of a desultory character, and very little change took place in the positions of either party.

Late in the evening our left was still further advanced, and fighting continued nearly all night.

Col. Mix of New York, is reported killed; also Col. Kelley, commanding the 2d brigade, 1st division, 2d corps; Lieut. Col. Baird, 126th New York; Capt. O'Niel, 69th New York, Adjutant McDonald, of the 63d, and Adjutant Herst of the 99th Pennsylvania are killed.

Lieut. Col. McGee, of the 69th New York, is wounded in the face; Col. Beam, commanding the 4th brigade of the 1st division of the 2d corps, is wounded in the hip, and Col. Crandall, of the 126th New York, in the face.

Col. Ramsey, commanding the 4th brigade of the 2d division, had his hand fractured; Maj. Rutter, of the 69th New York, had his thigh fractured, and Maj. Blake, of the 8th New York artillery, is wounded in the head.

This morning considerable firing is going on, but nothing definite has been heard in regard to it.

The 5th corps came up last night and reinforced our left.

Rumors were current yesterday that Butler had advanced to the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, and was engaged in destroying the track when Lee surprised him and drove him back to his intrenchments with heavy loss.

Nothing official has been received at headquarters relative to the matter. Troops were sent to his support yesterday afternoon, and firing at intervals has been heard in that direction.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Late and Important from the Front.

LOUISVILLE, June 19.

A staff officer from Sherman's front, reports heavy fighting on Wednesday on our left. Blair's corps was storming the enemy's works. Our whole army was in line, and firing all along the entire front. The rebels are being slowly driven back under fire mainly of artillery.

Our losses are slight. Blair was reported south of the Chattahoochie river on Wednesday night. Johnston has massed his artillery to prevent our right from crossing. A severe fight is expected there.

A rebel courier was captured on Tuesday night with dispatches from Johnson to Wheeler, ordering him to destroy the bridge which Sherman recently built over the Etowah.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 18.

SENATE.

The joint resolution authorizing the extension of the contract with the Overland Mail Company was passed as amended, limiting the time to sixteen days during eight months of the year, and twenty days the remaining four months. Also limiting the compensation to $800,000 beyond the amount paid for carrying printed matter by water. The resolution goes to the House.

Mr. CHANDLER called up the bill to facilitate telegraph communication between the Eastern and Western continents. This bill grants to Perry McD. Collins, of California, the right to maintain and construct a line or lines of telegraph from any point or points on the line of the Pacific telegraph ...

Messrs. GRIMES and TEN EYCK opposed the bill and offered various amendments. The entire session after the morning hour was occupied with the bill to encourage and facilitate telegraphic communication between the Eastern and Western continents on the plan of Mr. Collins, of Cal., without action.

The Senate, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

The House bill regulating prize proceedings and the distribution of prize money, was passed.

The House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to provide for the education of naval constructors and steam engineers, the candidates to be eighteen years of age, was passed.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1864.

The bill establishing a large number of new post routes was passed.

The Conference Committee reported on the bill increasing the pay of privates to $30 per month, and non-commissioned officers in proportion, explaining that the hundred day men will receive the same pay. Report agreed to.

The SPEAKER announced the business to be the vote on the passage of the bill to appoint commissioners to adjudicate claims for property lost or destroyed by the armies of the United States. Passed 60 to 54.

A District of Columbia railroad bill was taken up, and the motion to strike out the proviso that no regulation shall be made excluding colored persons from the cars, was negatived, 60 to 73. The bill passed 82 to 46.

The Senate amendments to the twentieth Indian apportionment bill were acted on.

Mr. Stevens' bill amendatory to the Pacific Railroad act was postponed till Tuesday evening.

The bill providing that an act of December, 1861, to promote the efficiency of the navy shall not be construed to retire any officer under 62 years of age who has been in service 45 years, after he arrived at the age of 62 was passed; also the bill providing corps, of commanders in the navy, on active list shall temporarily embrace all appointed to such grade prior to the commencement of the present session of Congress.

Mr. RICE reported the House bill giving assimulated rank to warrant officers of the navy after five years service, that they are to rank as ensigns, and after ten years as masters.

Mr. RICE reported a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to alter the contract of Captain Ericsson for the construction of impregnable vessels—the Dictator and Puritan—so that Captain Ericsson may be relieved of his contract for the Puritan, and the government take it at the amount of valuation, and finish it according to recently demonstrated improvements. Nothing contained in this resolution is to be construed to affect the contract for the Dictator. Mr. Rice ... explained the intention of the resolution, saying the Dictator is to be completed without additional cost to the government.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Ill., said the glowing tribute paid to the skill and patriotism of Ericsson was no doubt well deserved, but he did not approve that immense fortunes had been made by contractors, on shoddy and other things, who had never offered back any of the money to the Government, but if a man alleges he has lost money it was then asked to absolve him from his contract.

Mr. RICE, of Mass., hoped the gentleman would not involve Capt. Ericsson's contract with those of a disreputable character.

Mr. WASHBURNE replied he was only illustrating a fact.

Mr. KELLEY of the Naval Committee had carefully considered the subject and came to the conclusion that the necessities of the country required something of the kind to be done.

Mr. WASHBURNE replied if that is so, then the country was in the hands of contractors.

Mr. PRICE said all the money appropriated had been expended and Capt. E. had spent six or seven hundred thousand dollars besides.

Mr. WASHBURNE replied that the man who made the contract was bound to take the expenditures into consideration.

Mr. PIKE, of Maine, explained the terms of the contract and spoke of the increased price of materials, and advocated the resolution.

Mr. NELSON, of New York, would merely suggest to the gentlemen whether it would not be best to give the contractors two million of acres of the public lands.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, asked whether the gentleman would not take any installment for the New York canals.

Mr. NELSON replied if the lands were distributed he wanted his share.

Mr. J. C. ALLEN, of Ill., said if we allow Ericsson additional pay, owing to the increased price of materials, we ought to give additional pay to all other contractors.

Mr. WADSWORTH, of Ky., spoke of the patriotism and skill of Capt. E., and thought it the duty of Congress to indemnify him.

Mr. RICE, of Mass., in reply to the question asked by Mr. Washburne, said the Committee on Naval Affairs had documentary evidence before them, and the Committee, without dissent, authorized the resolution to be reported. The joint resolution was passed—85 against 36.

Mr. RICE reported a bill, which was ordered to be printed, relative to the appointment of Admirals and the increase of line officers of the navy, by the appointment of volunteer officers to the regular list.

The House took up the joint resolution reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs, that the President be authorized to give notice to the Government of Great Britain that it is the wish and intention of the Government of the United States to terminate the treaty arrangements of 1817 in respect to the naval force on the lakes at the end of six months.

Mr. BROWN, of Wis., said the reporting of this resolution grew out of the proposed establishment of a naval depot on the lakes. The Secretary of State had said, during a conversation with him (Brown) that he had no idea that any difficulty with England would arise by the adoption of this resolution.

The resolution was passed.

Mr. BRANDAGEE from the Naval Committee, reported a bill authorizing a survey to be made of the land at New London, donated by that city for a naval depot and for the construction of docking, and for the repairs of iron-clads, and when a good title has been given, that the Secretary accept the same for these purposes.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pa., from the minority of the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a substitute for the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to accept of League Island, from the city of Philadelphia, for navy yard purposes.

Mr. PIKE, of Maine, moved, and the House agreed, to postpone the whole subject till the second Monday in December next, by a vote of 71 to 26. A motion to reconsider the vote was laid on the table by a vote of 69 to 44.

Mr. RICE, of Mass., from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to appoint Commissioners to select a site for a navy yard or naval depot on the Western waters.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Ill., offered a substitute, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to accept a site at Cairo for the same purposes, pending which the House adjourned.

New Advertisements.

MASONIC.—There will be a Regular Communication of Hyde Park Lodge, U. D., F. & A. Masons, at their Hall in the Hyde Park District School House, on Tuesday Evening, June 21st, at 8 o'clock. A full and punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance is to be disposed of. Members of the fraternity are invited to attend. By order of the W. M. J. A. KENNICOTT, Sec'y.

MASONIC.—A Regular Communication of Waubansia Lodge, No. 160, F. & A. M., will be held at Blaney Hall, MONDAY EVENING, 20th inst. Bro. F. F. COOKE will, by request, repeat the address recently delivered by him before Cleveland Lodge. Members of the fraternity are invited to attend. G. S. BARSTOW, W. M.

EDUCATIONAL.—A lady competent to teach the higher English branches, Latin and Branches on Pianoforte, wishes a situation in a select day school, seminary, or private family. Satisfactory references given. Address ... Post Office Box 1286, Cleveland, Ohio.

GUNNY BAGS.—145 bales in store and for sale by H. P. KENNEDY & CO., 22 West Front street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

CHICAGO CORDWAINERS' SOCIETY.—There will be a meeting of this society on Monday evening, June 20, at 8 o'clock, in Tiller's Block, on Dearborn street. E. LUCAS, Secretary.

MICHIGAN, WABASH, INDIANA. PRAIRIE AND CALUMET AVENUE PROPERTY. For sale at the Real Estate Auction, to be held in Bryan Hall, WEDNESDAY, June 29th, at 10 o'clock A. M. First-class residence and business property will be offered. A good opportunity for purchasing. Particulars can be ascertained in ... THOMAS B. BRYAN'S Real Estate Office, Bryan Hall.

NORTH AND WEST DIVISION RESIDENCE PROPERTY. For sale at the Real Estate Auction, to be held in Bryan Hall WEDNESDAY, June 29th, at 10 o'clock A. M. Lots located in the choicest residence neighborhoods in all three Divisions of the city. See other advertisements. Particulars to be ascertained in THOMAS B. BRYAN'S Real Estate Office, Bryan Hall.

FOR MUSKEGON & GRAND HAVEN. THE NEW STEAMER G. J. Truesdell, Captain J. WILSON, Will leave her dock, foot of Franklin street, for the above ports, on MONDAY, June 20th, at 7 P. M. For freight or passage apply to JOHN B. KEMS, Agent.

SOUTH WATER STREET AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PROPERTY, For sale at the Real Estate Auction, to be held in Bryan Hall WEDNESDAY, June 29th, at 10 o'clock A. M. ...

New Advertisements.

ROSS & GOSSAGE, SUCCESSORS TO W. M. ROSS & CO., At their OLD STAND, 167 and 169 Lake Street, BARGAINS. Checked Grenadine Berages at 25 Cents. Checked, Striped and Plaid Silks at $1.00. SUMMER DRESS GOODS In Grenadines, Berages, Lawns, Crape Maritz, Organdies, Etc. MOURNING GOODS, PARASOLS, SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS, Summer Cassimeres, —AND— Linen Goods for Gentlemen's Wear. SUMMER HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN. A Fine Assortment of Lace Mitts, Gloves &c. —AT— ROSS & GOSSAGE'S.

U. S. G. THE TANNER BOY, AND How he Became Lieutenant-General Being a Boy's Life of General Grant. BY MAJOR PENNIMAN. Although designed mainly for the boys of America, it is also eminently adapted for popular circulation. The boyhood of General Grant is depicted at length, showing how much the characteristics of the boy are developed in the man, and a complete record of his career is given down to the very gates of Richmond. WITH ILLUSTRATIONS. One Volume. 16mo. Fancy Cloth. Gilt Back. Price $1.25. SPECIAL NOTICE. We shall publish "THE TANNER BOY" ON SATURDAY, JUNE 18. On which day it will be for sale everywhere. ROBERTS' BROTHERS, Publishers, Boston. For sale in Chicago by E. R. LANDON, Agent, W. B. KEEN & CO., JOHN R. WALSH.

WANTED. 1,000 AGENTS, TO SELL THE TANNER BOY; OR, LIFE OF GEN. GRANT. RETAIL PRICE, $1.25. SENT BY MAIL, FREE. President Lincoln: $2,000 ENGRAVING. One good Agent wanted in every county in the Northwest to sell it. Retail price, $1.50. Sent on receipt of price to any part of the United States. SIZE, 18 BY 26 INCHES. Sent in a nice ROSEWOOD FRAME AND GLASS, To any Express Office, free, on receipt of $4.50. Every good BOOK CANVASSER AND TRAVELING AGENT IN THE UNITED STATES, Wanted to sell our New Publications and Engravings. Call at Headquarters, 89 Lake street. E. R. LANDON, Agent, Chicago, Ill.

CAMPAIGN FLAGS. Northwestern Flag and Banner Co., C. L. DUBOIS, Manager, Manufactory, 129 Dearborn Street, Chicago. Box 4166. The above Company are now ready to furnish Silk, Bunting or Muslin Flags or Banners, OF ALL SIZES OR DESIGNS. Goods sent by Express to any part of the country. N. B.—Everything wanted to carry on the campaign furnished by this Company.

BARCLAY, PERKINS & CO'S GENUINE LONDON PORTER AND BROWN STOUT, Bottled by CANDLER & SONS, London. It is well known that three-fourths of the Beer sold for London Porter is counterfeit and injurious instead of beneficial to those in delicate health. "LONDON, Nov. 17th, 1863. With regard to the genuineness of the Beer supplied by Messrs. Candler & Sons, THEY BOTTLE OURS ONLY. BARCLAY, PERKINS & CO." GARDNER G. YVELIN, 31 Fulton street, New York, Sole Agent for Candler & Sons.

CHICAGO TURBINE WATER WHEEL, Cast solid, with Wrought Buckets. The best in use. Send for Circular. Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths AND ALL MILL FURNISHINGS. T. W. BAXTER & CO., Foot of West Washington st., Chicago. Post Office Box 225.

METAL WAREHOUSE. DICKERSON, STURGES & CO. IMPORTERS OF TIN PLATE, And Dealers in Tinners' Stock. AGENTS FOR THE HOWE'S SCALE COMPANY. 190 & 192 RANDOLPH-ST, CHICAGO.

LAND WARRANTS. 10,000 Acres WANTED. We are paying higher prices than is being paid in any other market. PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN, Bankers and Dealers in Land Warrants.

REMOVAL.—The Office of THE CHICAGO DISTILLING CO. has been removed to No. 26 South Water street.

New Advertisements.

FINE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. S. H. KERFOOT & CO, Real Estate Brokers, 71 DEARBORN STREET, Have constantly every kind of Real Estate for sale, among which, at present, are: ... BEAUTIFUL LAKE PROPERTY near the Lake ... RIVER PROPERTY. Very central and well docked river front ... S. H. KERFOOT & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 71 Dearborn st., Chicago.

QUESTIONS! QUESTIONS! QUESTIONS! THAT Concern Every One to Answer. Are you bald? Does your hair fall off? Has your hair become thin? Is it turning gray before its time? Are you troubled with itching, burning sensation of the scalp? Are you troubled with dandruff? Are you troubled with what is called Scratch in the Head? Have you had the Erysipelas, and lost your hair? Have you had the Measles, and lost it? Have you had the Typhoid Fever, and lost it? Have you had the Brain Fever, and lost it? Have you lost your hair by any sickness? Do you wish luxuriant hair? Do you wish soft and lustrous hair? Do you wish gray hair restored? Do you wish your whiskers glossy? Do you wish them restored in color? Do you want a dressing? Do you want it for your children? Do you want it for yourself, for father or mother, brother, sister or friend? Do you want the best preparation out for dressing, stimulating, protecting, restoring the color, and rendering soft, silky and lustrous, the Human Hair? If so, we warrant CLARK'S Distilled Restorative FOR THE HAIR! To be Unequalled, and Superior to any Preparation ever Compounded and offered to the Public. It costs but $1 for one bottle, or six bottles for $5, and is sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. C. G. CLARK & CO., Proprietors. LORD & SMITH, Chicago, Illinois, General Agents.

BANKING HOUSE OF PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN, No. 1 Clark st., cor. of S. Water st., Chicago. Subscriptions received to the NEW 10-40 5 PER CT. LOAN at par. Interest will commence on day of subscription. Both Interest and Principal Payable in Gold. Parties in the country can send currency on our contract with the Express Companies free of charge. The usual commission allowed to Banks and Bankers. PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN.

WHY WILL YOU Keep your little ones in-doors, and not allow their lungs to inhale pure air? Do parents know that they can buy at CHAS. L. NOBLE & CO'S NOTION AND TOY BAZAAR, A Carriage for $3! WE HAVE SPLENDID ONES AT $10.00, $12.50, $11.50 and Royal at $25 to $30. Don't wait for the extreme warm weather, but now obtain the benefit. Any quantity at Wholesale & Retail. 175 LAKE STREET, SIGN OF THE TANNER.

COE'S COUGH BALSAM Cures Croup Every Time. Cures Tickling in the Throat. Cures the Most Stubborn Cough. Cures Chills and Fever. Cures Influenza and Sore Throat. Cures Asthma and Relieves Consumption. Cures all if the directions are strictly followed, or the money will be refunded. LORD & SMITH GENERAL AGENTS. Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALE Adopted by the United States Government at the Custom House in New York and other places. FOR SALE BY DICKERSON, STURGES & CO., Metal Warehouse. 190 & 192 Randolph street, Chicago.

PRIME BARLEY MALT, RYE MALT, YEAST MALT. IRWIN & MOREY. P. O. Box 282. No. 9 Board of Trade Building.

BARRETT, ARNOLD & POWELL, Felt and Composition Roofers. We have a large stock of Felt and Composition for Roofing constantly on hand, which we are supplying with directions for use to all parts of the Northwest. ALSO, 10,000 BARRELS COAL TAR And Boat Pitch. Ship Chandlers and Boat Builders please take notice. Office No. 1 Masonic Temple, 86 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

PURE BOURBON WHISKY Always on hand and for sale by MONTGOMERY & BRO., Wholesale Liquor Dealers, No. 12 South Water street.

PIC NIC PARTIES, DESIROUS to obtain a large Grove for their purpose, should select HAASE'S PARK, AT HARLEM. ...

ROOFING PITCH AND FELTING. ...

FOR MILWAUKEE, KENOSHA ... The fast sailing steamer COMET, Captain B. W. ... will leave her dock ...

GREENBACKS ARE A VERY ...

DR. JAMES, OF 84 RANDOLPH street, ...

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1864.

GOOD LOGIC—PRESIDENTS AND GREENBACKS.

A New York paper, which insists on making a good man of a very small one, viz., of Geo. B. McClellan, published, to repel the charge against President Lincoln, of having protracted this war beyond all cause of necessity, that he might, and might not have brought it to an end two or three years ago; and as the supposition, such that McClellan is not fit for President, but that Geo. B. McClellan is fit, and might be very well put in his place.

Now this may or may not be true in one or other of its parts; but it cannot possibly be true in connection, not as a whole. President Lincoln might possibly have hastened on the war to an end had he been certain of one or two things. His offense, if it was an offense in the circumstances, was in keeping this very man, Geo. B. McClellan, at the head of his army. The only way of getting the war to an end was in turning him out of the North, and putting a competent General in his place. As to hurrying up McClellan to accomplish any thing to conclude the war either by coaxing or commanding, it was as much out of the question as building a bridge across Lake Michigan of corn stalks. President Lincoln tried his utmost powers in both ways. He begged McClellan to beat himself again and again; and then ordered him peremptorily to advance. But McClellan was not of the advancing kind. He wanted the months in inaction which ought to have been given to fighting.

Now the curious part of this logic is, that while President Lincoln demonstrated his unfitness to govern, by tolerating McClellan, this same McClellan, who could not handle an army, and was therefore unfit for its head, is the very man to put into the Presidency! If there is not a *screw* loose out of a *screw driver*, it would be hard to find one. "McClellan was a poor tool, good for no earthly use; the President had right to have displaced him, but did not. Therefore, let us turn Lincoln out, and put McClellan in!"

But was it inexcusable to keep McClellan at the head of the army? Two reasons called for letting him alone so long. One was the difficulty of finding a man to succeed him. It was easy enough to put him out, but who should go in? As it was, it was no easy matter to get a suitable successor. All the world was looking anxiously for the coming man. No body doubted he would come, but where was he? It took a good while to settle that question; and several Commanders tried their hand before it got to a conclusion. President Lincoln was as anxious about it as any body could be for more than a year, or perhaps two of them; but he could not see any farther into a mill-stone than other people. And Little Mac commanded for a long while for no other reason then that another suitable man could not be found.

Another reason for letting him alone so long, was the strange idolatry of his army, and of so many other people. It was their firm belief that the demi-god was in him, and was only waiting to come out; and they insisted on getting down on their knees before him. President Lincoln saw their mistake, but he could not prematurely correct it. Indeed he could not directly correct it at all. He must wait for time to work a change, by showing that the idol was nothing put poor pretty well gilded; and only time would wear the gilding off. So he did wait, and time helped him.

But that a man that failed as McClellan did, should now be put forward as the successor of the man who only tolerated him for reasons, is a good joke—enough to set all the stables in a laugh.

CAUSES OF THE RISE IN GOLD.

Undoubtedly there have been from the outbreak of the rebellion substantial reasons for a rise in gold. Among them are that no great war like this ever has been, or can be conducted, without drawing on the future resources of the country by loans and paper currency. As our present resources are always more valuable than our future, gold must stand at a premium over promises to pay it. England during her wars with Napoleon saw gold at a premium of forty-two over her "legal tender," and this when she had the entire resources of the allied powers to combine with her own to a war not nearly so exhausting than ours. But this depreciation in her currency represented prostration. Her manufactories were broken up, her industry destroyed, and her people suffering. This is reversed with us. Our entire industrial interests, farming, manufacturing, commercial, mechanical, and even artistic, are throughout the North, so apparently flourishing that it requires severe self-examinations and close financial investigations to satisfy ourselves that the whole Medal is not getting rich out of the war. There are certainly plenty of everything that money can buy, and plenty of money with which to buy it, and this of itself is usually supposed to be prosperity.

This is reversed however at the South where industry of every kind is paralyzed and the waste of property immense. Relatively to Europe we have to make up in part for the loss of our Southern export, cotton, by increased Northern exports of breadstuffs and gold. We pay in part, for we have only to make up for the part of Southern exports of which the North made in some way a profit, for so far as the Southern exports bought goods for the Southern people the loss of them affects the South only, and so far as the North, made no increase of exports on account of their cessation. Let it, however, in the North pay for imports for Northern consumption, by the profits on Southern exports, just so far their cessation requires us to increase our exports of breadstuffs, and gold. The latter may be classed as a proper sub-lot of exports, for we produce it. Only when its export runs beyond its production does it become a drain of our currency and tend to raise its value relatively to paper. During the past year we have exported about ninety millions, and produced about sixty-five millions, leaving the actual drain about twenty-five millions. If it be exported, however, to meet an increased demand originating outside of the Northern States, its export indicates no unhealthy condition of finances here. This is to a great extent the case. England, which formerly obtained her cotton from our Southern States, paying for it in exchange, has, more and more since our war, obtained it in the East Indies and in Brazil, whereas she is obliged to pay for it in gold. France also makes war upon Mexico, and is compelled to pay its expenses in American gold, bought in our markets for that purpose.

Here are extraordinary circumstances calculated to produce gold intrinsically more necessary to the purposes of commerce, and therefore more universally valuable than before the war. When the war shall have ended and exports from the South been resumed, the flow of gold will be reversed.

Still another occasion for the rise in gold is the facility which the legal tender act gives to the State Banks to expand their circulation. Under the effect of this they have been enabled to add some four hundred millions to the paper currency of the country, thereby lending, in a most unhealthy and unjust manner, to depreciate all paper and to raise the relative value of gold. Of course such a use the strength of the State banking interest in Congress, that it would have been impracticable to have prevented this result by making a distinction against the State Banks in the act itself. Could the State Banks have been prevented from redeeming their own debts in bill-holders and deposits in legal tender, as the Bank of England was restrained from doing by the British legal tender act, passed under Pitt's administration, the rise in gold here would doubtless have been reduced one half, or to the level of the rise in England during that period.

What expediency and justice would have demanded at the first it even more imperatively demands now. There has certainly been no intention on the part of the people that for every dollar issued to the Government through the legal tender currency an equal sum should be loaned to the State Banks. Yet such has been the effect of the legal tender act, the only remedy for which now is to tax the currency of the State Banks out of existence.

Of course no considerable legal tender currency could have been issued by Secretary Chase without some rise in gold, and the issuance of the Government in creating the demand which has caused it to sell for more than its mint value. The premium, however, with which probably the Secretary of the Treasury refers in this report, has vibrated in it may have been at first, is no longer expected to be paid in gold by any one of the previous dates, so long as will live, and no longer than the people in Slavery continue to work, by night and not by day. However great their faith may be. While Government in the Slaveocracy has hardly attempted to fill Government loan, yet it is not the Slaveocracy that has made the rise in gold. It is the Northern people, both Abolitionists and Democrats, who have not yet learned to work for the Government, and who have not yet learned to work for the Government, and who have not yet learned to work for the Government, and

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1864.

LIST OF LETTERS

LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED in the Post Office at Chicago, State of Illinois, on the 18th day of June, 1864.

[illegible]

LADIES' LIST.

A

[illegible]

B

[illegible]

C

[illegible]

D

[illegible]

E

[illegible]

F

[illegible]

G

[illegible]

H

[illegible]

I

[illegible]

J

[illegible]

K

[illegible]

L

[illegible]

M

[illegible]

Mc

[illegible]

N

[illegible]

O

[illegible]

P

[illegible]

Q

[illegible]

R

[illegible]

S

[illegible]

T

[illegible]

U

Underwood Fannie E

V

Van Dorn Sallie miss — Van Dorah Sarah miss

W

[illegible]

Y

Yorick Mary miss — Young Anna

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

[illegible]

B

[illegible]

C

[illegible]

D

[illegible]

E

[illegible]

F

[illegible]

G

[illegible]

H

[illegible]

I

[illegible]

J

[illegible]

K

[illegible]

L

[illegible]

M

[illegible]

Mc

[illegible]

N

[illegible]

O

[illegible]

P

[illegible]

Q

[illegible]

R

[illegible]

S

[illegible]

T

[illegible]

U

[illegible]

V

[illegible]

W

[illegible]

Y

[illegible]

Z

Zolm Chas A — Zering Wm — Zundt Allen

Initials.

[illegible]

☞ Offices open from 1st of April to 1st of November from 7 a.m. till 8 p.m. From November 1st till April 1st, from 8 a.m. till 8 p.m., and on Sundays from 9 a.m. to 10 a.m.

J. L. SCRIPPS, P. M.

STURGES' DEFEAT.

Full Details of the March and Battle.

Camping in a Graveyard—Marching in Mud—Fighting against Fate.

The following extracts from a private letter received in this city give the most detailed account of the disaster to our forces under Sturges that we have yet received:

MEMPHIS, TENN., June 14.

* * * * I have been away on a march, in another battle and in one of the hardest retreats that our army has ever had. I have come out safe and sound, although one half of our regiment was captured.

On the morning of the first of June, our regiment left camp, proceeded to the depot and took the cars and went to Collierville or a few miles beyond and camped for the night in a graveyard. It rained all night, and in fact during the twelve days I was out; not a day or night passed over our heads but that it rained. We kept on by way of Lamar, Salem, Ripley and other places too small to mention all the time in the rain. At one time it was two days before I had a dry stitch of clothing on me; mud up to our ankles, and sometimes knee deep. When night came on we would throw down a rub ber in the mud and another one over us and lie there in the rain until morning. In the morning make a strong cup of coffee, eat a hard cracker and a piece of raw, salty bacon, try to dry our clothing, and get ready for the day's march. Some nights it would only rain for an hour, and some days only a little, and at some times it was like pouring a river of water on us.

The day before the fight we sent back a train of forty wagons with our sick, and marched that day about fifteen miles, and next day resumed our march for Guntown. When the infantry were about six miles from that place, the cavalry, which were in the advance, were attacked and driven in. We were ordered forward AT THE DOUBLE-QUICK FOR FIVE MILES in the hot sun. *Many dropped out along the roadside, sun struck*; but on we went, until we were within a mile of the battle-field, when they found they had to stop the men or kill them all before we got into the fight. I wet my head with water, put leaves into my hat, and felt better, and as my canteen was filled with strong coffee, I got along very well, because I did not drink any water.

After resting about five minutes, we were ordered forward again, and our regiment being in advance, we were the first in the fight. We were perfectly exhausted when we got there, while the rebels had a picked position, besides being fresh and knowing the country better than we. But in we went with a cheer, drove the rebels a piece, and *were engaged twenty minutes before any other regiment came in*. The rebels had us just where they wanted us. We were surrounded on three sides. They were in the form of a horse shoe, and all they had to do was to close up the space where we came in, and they would have had us all prisoners. They were four to one of us, but we held our ground until we got them in front of us, when we retreated.

It was worse than Bull Run. *It was a regular Bull Run. The men destroyed by our General. A baby could have managed better than he did.* He had blocked up the roads with the wagons, and we had been on half rations for three days, when we had a train of a hundred wagons, half of which were filled with provisions. We lost everything and left nearly all our wounded on the field. They followed us until it was so dark they could not see to shell us.

We traveled all night and the next morning got to Ripley. We were not in more than a quarter of an hour before we were attacked again. Our men were used up and out of ammunition, and a large number were captured or killed. Those of us who had horses or mules fled. We traveled all that day and part of the night, and arrived at Collierville the next afternoon, where we got rest and food, and arrived at Memphis this morning.

THE PRESIDENT IN PHILADELPHIA.

Enthusiastic Reception by the People and City Authorities—Visit of Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln to the Great Sanitary Fair—Speeches of the President, Edward Everett, &c., &c.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16, 1864.

As was generally expected, the President arrived at Baltimore shortly after 11 o'clock this morning. Crowds gathered around the train in hopes of eliciting a speech, with which, however, they were not gratified. At Wilmington the people turned out *en masse*, but the President made no speech there.

A special meeting of the City Council of Philadelphia was held at half-past ten o'clock this morning to make arrangements for a proper reception of the President. A committee to act in conjunction with the Presidents of both Chambers was appointed to wait upon President Lincoln and tender him the hospitalities of the city.

The Committee of Reception held a meeting immediately upon its appointment, and it was agreed that the Committee, headed by the Mayor, should wait upon the distinguished visitor at the Continental Hotel sometime previous to his departure to the Fair.

While the committee were thus deliberating the President arrived. Broad street, from Chestnut street down to the depot, was lined with citizens and invalid soldiers, and in the vicinity of the depot there were at least three thousand people.

A barouche, in which were seated the President, Governor Cannon and Mr. Thos. Webster, issued from the depot, moving up Chestnut street, and such cheers, such a spontaneous and hearty outburst of applause as then went up, has not been heard for many a day in Philadelphia. Flags were everywhere flying. The day was beautiful, and the multitude was as interested as it was enthusiastic and demonstrative.

At the headquarters of the Supervisory Committee for recruiting colored regiments there was another demonstration. Two companies of troops were drawn up in front of the building and presented arms as the President passed, while the accompanying band played the "Star Spangled Banner." The troops could not rest in their enthusiasm, and cheers after cheers were given for President Lincoln. The Union League House was beautifully decorated. The Stars and Stripes hung across the building beneath the windows of every story, and the State and national colors were displayed at the windows. From a flagstaff floated white streamers, each containing the name of a State. The windows of houses were occupied by ladies, who waved their handkerchiefs, the President gracefully returning the salutations he received.

The National Union Club House was beautifully decorated, and the same demonstrations again met the progress of the President.

About twenty minutes before one o'clock the cavalcade arrived at the Continental, and, as the President alighted from his barouche, was greeted with tumultuous and continued cheers. He proceeded by the ladies' entrance to his apartments, every movement being eagerly surveyed by those who were fortunate enough to be within seeing distance.

The concourse without the Continental cheered lustily for the President, and called loudly for a speech from "our next President," and for "Father Abraham;" but their efforts were in vain, as the President did not appear. The porticoes and windows of the Ninth street front of the hotel were thronged with spectators, eagerly awaiting the appearance of the President; but up to half-past one o'clock he made no signs of gratifying the general desire for an address.

The Executive Committee of the Fair, foreseeing a tremendous gain, raised the price of admission for yesterday only, to one dollar. The President and Mrs. Lincoln reached the Fair at half past 4 o'clock, coming down Eighteenth street in a barouche drawn by two grey horses. They were accompanied this time only by their son. All around the side of the square by which the President entered the street was rendered almost impassable by the crowd, which extended back in a solid mass to the doors and steps of the houses and other standpoints of observation.

The distinguished visitors passed into the enclosure, escorted by the Executive Committee and surrounded by special friends, and moved on towards Union avenue. A swaying mass of humanity already filled the avenue, and at the word "Mr. Lincoln is there" from other parts of the building there was a universal pressure towards Union avenue, which rendered it impassable. The President slowly made his way until he reached the entrance to the Horticultural Department. As he passed in the crowd pressed down the barriers, overwhelmed the doorkeepers, and rushed tumultuously into the Horticultural Circle. Not less than [illegible] teen thousand people were straining to get a glimpse of the President at one moment.

Mr. Lincoln was at length rescued from the squeeze and taken into the private room of the Committee on Internal Arrangements, whither Mrs. Lincoln had already been conducted. After the President had taken a little rest he was conducted through the Fair for a space of two hours, during which he shook hands with the people to an extent which must have been extremely fatiguing—giving, however, preference to the ladies. He remained the longest time in the Delaware and New Jersey departments of the Fair, both of which States have done nobly for the general cause. It was after seven o'clock when he returned to the supper room. Present at the table were Hon. Edward Everett, Gen. Lew. Wallace, ex-Governor Cannon, of Delaware, the Mayor and both Presidents of the Councils.

Mr. Thomas Webster gave in a bumper, "The Health of the President," which was drunk in the heartiest sincerity by all present.

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President said, in acknowledgment:

"I suppose that this toast is intended to open the way for me to say something. War at the best is terrible, and this of ours, in its magnitude and duration, is one of the most terrible the world has ever known. It has deranged business totally in many places, and perhaps in all. It has destroyed property, destroyed life, and ruined homes. It has produced a national debt and a degree of taxation unprecedented in history in this country. It has caused mourning among us until the heavens may almost be said to be hung in black. And yet it continues. It has had accompaniments not before known in the history of the world. I mean the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, with their labors for the relief of the soldiers, and the Volunteer Refreshment Saloons—understood better by those who hear me than by myself. [Applause.] And these fairs first began at Chicago, and were next held in Boston, Cincinnati, and other cities. The motive and object that lie at the bottom of them is worthy of most that we can do for the soldier who goes to fight the battles of his country. From the fair and tender hand of woman is much, very much, done for the soldier, continually reminding him of the care and thought for him at home. The knowledge that he is not forgotten is grateful to his heart. [Applause.] Another view of these institutions is worthy of thought. They are voluntary contributions, giving proof that the national resources are not at all exhausted and that the national patriotism will sustain us through all. It is a pertinent question: When is this war to end? I do not wish to name a day when it will end, lest the end should not come at the given time. We accepted this war, and did not begin it. [Deafening applause.] We accepted it for an object, and when that object is accomplished the war will end; and I hope to God it will never end until that object is accomplished. [Great applause.] We are going through with our task, so far as I am concerned, if it takes us three years longer. I have not been in the habit of making predictions; but I am almost tempted now to hazard one. I will. It is that Grant is this morning in a position, with Meade and Hancock of Pennsylvania, whence he can never be dislodged by the enemy until Richmond is taken. If I shall discover that Gen. Grant may be greatly facilitated in the capture of Richmond by rapidly pouring to him a large number of armed men at the briefest notice, will you go? [Cries of "Yes."] Will you march on with him? [Cries of "Yes, yes."] Then I shall call on you when it is necessary.

General Grant in Camp.

[From the Boston Journal.]

NEW YORK, June 11, 1864.

Gen. Grant in camp! Who would not like to see him. A pastor of this city went out for the Christian Commission. He had, of course, a great desire for a personal interview with the Lieut. General. But he was told he could not gain access to him at all—could not see him even. He resolved to try. With three friends of the Commission, he set out, found the tent of the General and made for it. Advancing towards the front he at once saw that the tent was occupied. A person sat near the entrance. He was coatless, sitting in his shirt sleeves; his vest was unbuttoned; his feet were in slippers and raised upon a stool; he was alone, reading a newspaper and had a cigar in his mouth. As the three gentlemen approached he looked up. One of them asked, "Is this General Grant's tent." He somewhat modestly replied, "That's my name." "Will you allow three New York clergymen, soon to go home, to take you by the hand?" "With the greatest pleasure," was the response; "I am glad to see you, gentlemen; take seats." "How do you endure the campaign?" was asked. With great tenderness he replied: "Finely. I only wish my men endured it as well." One of them said: "I was in hopes to have attended you to Richmond, General, before I went home." To which General Grant responded in emphatic tones, looking the clergymen earnestly in the eye, "I *expect* to go there." While the conversation was going on, the incessant rattle of musketry rang along the air like millions of crackers under millions of barrels on a Fourth of July. Bang, bang, in the distance sounded the booming guns. Shot and shell whizzed in the air; but calm and unmoved and confident sat the Lieutenant General, as if in the summer-house of his own home at Galena. With this immense responsibility on him, let every true American say, "God bless the brave."

Gen. Scott at West Point.

Gen. Scott is at Cozzens' Hotel, West Point. Since his arrival there he has materially improved in health, and his appetite, which was failing him, is quite restored. The General rises early and breakfasts at 7 o'clock, an hour when most of the guests are still in their rooms. At about 9 o'clock he rides up to the Military Academy, where he spends the morning in the library, occupied, it is understood, in obtaining and preparing materials for his "Life," on which he has been engaged for several years. That work will be a valuable addition to the historical literature of the country. The General returns to the hotel in time to dine at the public table at 3 o'clock, and afterwards, if the weather permits, occupies his accustomed seat on the piazza, where clusters of guests gather around to engage him in conversation. The General is in his seventy-ninth year.

Banking and Exchange.

4th National Bank OF CHICAGO,

Designated Depository and Fiscal agent of the United States,

No. 4 South Clark street.

This Bank is now prepared to receive subscriptions for the new United States

10-40 BONDS

Interest five per cent per annum, payable semi-annually in coin.

These Bonds are exempt from taxation, and at the present rate of premium on gold pay over NINE PER CENT. INTEREST.

They may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest. Bonds deliverable at the time of subscription, if desired.

BENJAMIN LOMBARD, President.
S. A. BRIGGS, Cashier.

EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 8 Broad St., New York City.

LEWIS EINSTEIN, ISAAC ROSENFELD, JR., EDWIN EINSTEIN.

Interests allowed on deposits, according to the state of the market from time to time. Deposits received, subject to drafts at sight, the same as in city banks. Collections made on the most favorable terms. Stocks, Bonds, Certificates of Indebtedness, Government securities generally, and Gold bought and sold on commission.

JOSEPH W. DAVIS,

BOSTON,

[ESTABLISHED 1854.]

BANKER.

Gold and Silver Bought and Sold.

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.

5-20 BONDS AND U. S. SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Particular attention given to orders for

Mining Stocks.

☞ Mr. WM. F. DAVIS attends the Boston Brokers Board. Bank, Railroad, Manufacturing and Copper Stocks bought on commission. Collections remitted for on the day of payment.

JOSEPH W. DAVIS,
No. 25 State st., Boston, Mass.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, Southwest corner Lake and Clark sts. CAPITAL paid in - - - $500,000. [illegible] President. SAML. M. NICKERSON, Vice-Presi. E. E. BRAINERD, Cashier.

Business Cards.

SMITH & FRANKS,

(Successors to HEMPSTEAD, NORTON & Co.)

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

109 South Water and 11 Dearborn-sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name and style of

SMITH & FRANKS,

To transact a WHOLESALE GROCERY BUSINESS upon a CASH BASIS. We will keep a full stock of Goods and meet the

Lowest Cash Market

In selling them, and respectfully solicit the Trade to call and examine our stock before purchasing. [illegible] Of late firm of Hempstead, Norton & Co. ED. G. FRANKS. Chicago, June 13th, 1864.

FREDERIC COOK, Superintending and Constructing Mechanical Engineer, Commission and Patent Agent, 50 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1886. [illegible]

STREETER & HULL, Commission Merchants, [illegible] South Water street, Chicago. [illegible]

GOUDY & CHANDLER, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Nos. 10 and 11 Cobb's Building. W. C. GOUDY. [P. O. Box 692.] GEO. CHANDLER.

Commission Merchants

J. W. POTTLE, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 218½ South Water St., Chicago.

UNDERWOOD & CO. GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Breadstuffs, Provisions, Salt, And all Western Produce and Merchandise BOUGHT OR SOLD. 157 South Water Street, CHICAGO. P. E. UNDERWOOD, SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, NED. W. UNDERWOOD.

HILL, CAMPBELL & CO., Grain and Produce Commission Merchants [illegible]

HARMON & DURKEE, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, And Commercial Brokers, 21 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. CHARLES L. HARMON. HARVEY DURKEE.

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible] Lake and [illegible] South Water streets, Chicago. [illegible]

Robacks Stomach Bitters

Greenbacks are Good

BUT

Roback's are Better.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

Good for all derangement of the Stomach, Biliousness, Liver Complaint and General Debility.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

They compose the wonderful tonic properties, giving tone to the appetite and digestive organs.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

Debilitated ladies and sedentary persons will find in them an excellent tonic.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

A wineglass full before each meal will remove indigestion and all Liver diseases.

C. W. ROBACK, compounder of Stomach Bitters, Blood Purifier and Blood Pills, distiller and manufacturer of Catawba and Swedish Brandies, and all kinds of the finest Domestic Liquors and Wines, which are sold, wholesale or in any desired quantity.

54, 56, 58 and 62 East Third Street, CINCINNATI, - - - - - OHIO.

☞ For sale by Druggists and dealers in medicine generally throughout the country.

New Publications.

VALUABLE BOOKS. BOYDELL'S ILLUSTRATIONS OF SHAKESPEARE [illegible] ALSO, NORTH AMERICAN FOREST TREES. [illegible] INDIAN GALLERY [illegible] The above beautifully illustrated works sold only to subscribers. [illegible] through the Chicago Post Office, Box 1822. [illegible] Agent for the Northwest.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. Fairbanks, Greenleaf & [illegible] CHICAGO

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF **DRUGS AND CHEMICALS** 20 Lake St., Chicago, Ill. ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN [illegible]

Special Notices.

S. T.—1860.—X.

[illegible] PLANTATION BITTERS. [illegible]

P. H. DRAKE & CO., 202 Broadway, N.Y.

Bull's Cedron Bitters. [illegible] LOUISVILLE, KY., June 24, 1863. [illegible] Dr. JOHN BULL'S CEDRON [illegible]

To Clear the House of Flies, USE DUTCHER'S CELEBRATED LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER, a neat, cheap article, easy to use. Every sheet will kill a quart. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Tish Wang. [illegible]

Soldiers, Attention! [illegible]

Doctor Thomson [illegible]

Dr. Bigelow, [illegible]

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!! [illegible]

The Value of Health [illegible]

Positive Cure for Drunkenness. [illegible]

Prof. De Grath's Electric Oil [illegible]

HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES [illegible]

CENTS TO SAVE 25 DOLLARS [illegible]

Medicinal.

Diarrhoea AND FLUX. STRICKLAND'S Anti-Cholera Mixture [illegible]

FOR MILWAUKEE, KENOSHA [illegible] STEAMER MAY QUEEN, [illegible] NEW SHEET MUSIC FOR THE PIANO FORTE. [illegible]

Miscellaneous

READ AND REFLECT [illegible]

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

[illegible] A PURE TONIC, Compounded entirely of Vegetable [illegible] POSITIVE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA AND DISEASES RESULTING FROM Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs, AND WEAKENED AND DEBILITATED [illegible] BECOME RENEWED WITH ALL THE VIGOR OF HEALTH, BY A FREE USE OF THEM. [illegible]

Do you want something to Strengthen You? Do you want a Good Appetite? Do you want to Build up your Constitution? Do you want to Feel Well? Do you want to get rid of Nervousness? Do you want Energy? Do you want to Sleep Well? Do you want a Brisk and Vigorous Feeling? If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. [illegible]

FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE. [illegible] FROM THE HON. JACOB BROOM. [illegible]

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY, 631 Arch Street, PHILADELPHIA. JONES & EVANS (Successors to C. M. JACKSON & CO.) PROPRIETORS. [illegible]

GRAY'S PATENT MOLDED COLLARS [illegible]

MARINE LIST. PORT OF CHICAGO. ARRIVED [illegible] CLEARED [illegible]

[illegible]

Insoluble Cement.

USEFUL AND VALUABLE DISCOVERY! HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT! Is of more general practical utility than any invention now before the public. [illegible] Superior to Any Adhesive Preparation known. Hilton's Insoluble Cement [illegible] BOOT and SHOE Manufacturers, using Machines, will find it the best article known for Cementing the Channels [illegible] JEWELERS Will find it sufficiently adhesive for their use, as has been proved. It is especially adapted to Leather, And we claim as an especial merit, that it sticks Patches and Linings to Boots and Shoes sufficiently strong without stitching. IT IS THE ONLY LIQUID CEMENT Extant that is a sure thing for mending FURNITURE, CROCKERY, TOYS, BONE, IVORY, And articles of Household use. REMEMBER. Hilton's Insoluble Cement is in a liquid form, and as easily applied as paste. Hilton's Insoluble Cement is insoluble in water or oil. Hilton's Insoluble Cement Adheres oily substances. Supplied in Family or Manufacturers' Packages, from 2 ounces to 100 pounds. HILTON BROS. & CO., Proprietors, PROVIDENCE, R. I. [illegible] LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists [illegible]

NEW ACADEMY AND SEMINARY, at Lyons, Ill., on the line of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad [illegible] Messrs. LORD & ROGER, [illegible] Lyons, Ill., June 14, 1864.

STARS AND STRIPES, AMERICAN ENSIGNS, REGIMENTAL COLORS, BANNERS, and FLAGS [illegible]

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE IN ADMIRALTY. [illegible]

IRON— [illegible]

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE. [illegible]

Constitution Life Syrup

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP!

PREPARED BY

WM. H. GREGG, M. D.,

Graduate College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., formerly Assistant Physician Blackwell's Island Hospitals, late Medical Inspector New York State Volunteer Depot, under Gov. Edwin D. Morgan.

Constitution Life Syrup

HAS PRODUCED

REVOLUTION IN MEDICINE.

[illegible]

Are invited to our Constitution Life Syrup

[illegible]

RAPIDITY OF CURE.

[illegible]

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP,

[illegible]

PARALYSIS.

HEMIPLEGIA. PARESIS. PARAPLEGIA. PARALYSIS AGITANS.

[illegible]

DYSPEPSIA.

INDIGESTION. WEIGHT AT STOMACH. FLATULENCE. CONSTIPATION. LIVER COMPLAINT. BILIOUSNESS. BAD BREATH. WANT OF APPETITE.

SCROFULA.

[illegible]

RHEUMATISM.

[illegible]

NERVOUSNESS.

[illegible]

Mercurial Diseases.

[illegible]

Constitution Life Syrup

Eradicates, root and branch all Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, like

ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES

[illegible]

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP

Cures all Swelling of the Glands

[illegible]

Broken-down and Delicate Constitutions.

[illegible]

FOR ALL FORMS OF

ULCERATIVE DISEASES!

[illegible]

As a general Blood-Purifying Agent the Life Syrup stands unrivaled by any preparation in the World.

[illegible]

THE RICH AND POOR

[illegible]

PURE BLOOD

[illegible]

To Mothers and Married Ladies.

[illegible]

Constitution Life Syrup

IS THE

POOR MAN'S FRIEND AND THE RICH MAN'S BLESSING!

Try It, Take It, and be Cured.

IT IS UNIVERSAL IN ITS EFFECTS.

WM. H. GREGG M. D.

SOLE PROPRIETOR, NEW YORK—LABORATORY BROOKLYN, L. I.

Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

[illegible] MORGAN & ALLEN, Wholesale Druggists, Agents [illegible]

To Contractors

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL [illegible]

3,000 TONS COAL WANTED. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, June 13, 1864. [illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES. OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, ROOM No. 14, GARRETT BLOCK, STATE ST., CHICAGO, ILL., June 13, 1864. [illegible] J. MCL. TAYLOR, Maj. and C. S.

PROPOSALS.—HORSES! HORSES! HORSES! WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, June 8, 1864. [illegible] Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau. [illegible]

Cedron Bitters.

DR. JOHN BULL'S COMPOUND CEDRON BITTERS

The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

THE WORLD RENOWNED BUFFALO

Pitts' Threshing Machine,

FIRST INVENTED,

And only really successful Machine in use, which can be proven by over

100,000 FARMERS

Throughout the West who have either owned or used them. Headquarters,

95 and 97 West Randolph St,

Where samples can now be seen

With Improvements for 1864,

Together with a general assortment of

Standard Farm Machinery.

☞ Send for a pamphlet.

F. G. WELCH, General Agent. P. O. Drawer 5875, Chicago.

LUMBER! LUMBER!—We have removed our Lumber Yard to the north side of the River [illegible] SAGINAW LUMBER, [illegible] Office, corner of Beach and DeKoven streets, West Side. [illegible] QUEAL & SCOTT.

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY [illegible] NEW YORK THROUGH LINE. [illegible] T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent [illegible]

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS —OF— TALLOW, LARD, BACON, PORK, BEEF, and General Western Produce. [illegible]

CHARLES [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1864.

THE CITY.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—The Collector's books are all now in the hands of the County Treasurer, No. 13 Court House, and tax-payers will save costs by paying their taxes immediately.

WOMEN'S PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION.—The Board of Managers of the Women's Patriotic Association of Chicago, meet every Monday at 3 o'clock p. m. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested.

FUNERAL OF IDARE.—The body of Idare—killed in the recent affray at the Soldiers' Rest—will be buried on Monday afternoon, at two o'clock, from Camp Fry. Friends and members of the regiment are invited to attend.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—The Grand Jury was discharged in the United States District Court on Saturday, having found forty-three true bills. A petit jury has been summoned for Wednesday, the 29th inst.

THE INNES-ROSS CASE SETTLED.—On Saturday a compromise was effected in the settlement of this suit. The plaintiff met the defendants upon an offer which was tendered him, and further vexatious litigation has been thereby happily prevented.

THE JOURNEYMEN BAKERS.—At a meeting of the Journeymen Bakers' Protective Union, held on Saturday evening, the project of establishing a bakery upon joint stock principles was discussed, and unanimously supported; $3,500 have been subscribed towards the undertaking, and there is every prospect of its being carried into effect.

THE SOLDIERS' FRIEND.—Dr. Charles Jewett, the well known temperance lecturer, has just issued a small pamphlet for the use of soldiers in the field, replete with practical suggestions, and advice, having for its object the preservation of health, and the preliminary treatment of wounds while on the field, and before a surgeon can be called. It is an excellent work.

ACCIDENT.—On Friday evening as Colonel John T. Beatty, Secretary of the Board of Trade, was driving with his wife near the corner of Pine and Huron streets, the horse became unmanageable, and the Colonel was thrown from the buggy into the road, receiving by the fall a very severe wound over the left eye. He will for several days be unable to attend to his duties.

A DESERTER AND THIEF.—On Friday night the Hat and Cap Store of Mr. Myers and the clothing store of Mr. Nash, both in Ewing's Block on North Clark street, were entered and robbed. The Provost Guard arrested a fellow on Saturday, as a deserter who at the time of his arrest had some of the stolen goods on his person. His name is Philo Durly. He was allowed to enlist a few months ago, as a saving clause from the jail.

ASHLAR LODGE OF F. & A. M.—INSTALLATION SUPPER.—The Richmond House was on Saturday evening the scene of a very interesting gathering—a supper given to the members of Ashlar Lodge, No. [illegible] of F. & A. M., and invited guests, by the newly installed officers—N. F. Cook, W. M.; John G. Shortall, S. W.; Dianton Farish, J. W. Among the representatives of other Lodges present our reporter noticed gentlemen from the Cleveland, Oriental, Garden City and Blaney. The supper was got up in a style not always equalled even in Chicago, where the gourmand is believed to find his paradise. It was the result of the caterings of the new managers, Messrs. Little & Strong, and gave unbounded satisfaction. The party was one of those pleasant gatherings where speeches are tabooed, and short, spicy, pithy, conversational sentences circulate freely round the board. We have thus no speeches to report, but can say that the party was one that will do well as a pattern.

THE WESTON DEFALCATION.—We are requested by Mr. Reed, of No. 12 Dearborn street, to say that his losses by the gambling transactions of his clerk, John B. Weston, have been slightly overstated. They do not exceed one thousand dollars. Mr. Reed further states that Weston was not employed as a confidential clerk, but only as outside drummer. He probably borrowed about two thousand dollars from other parties, with which he absconded.

It is intimated in other quarters that Weston's former life was not so pure as it might have been; that he had a wife and child in Philadelphia, whom he deserted, and that his flight was caused, not by gambling losses, but by accidentally meeting, a few days ago, a gentleman who has lately established himself in business here, who knew Weston in Philadelphia, and was fully acquainted with his thieving operations there, and his subsequent escape from justice.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.—The President of the Great Western Railway Company, Mr. Daking, who is an alderman of the city of London, England, accompanied by Mr. Faulkner, one of the Directors, F. Baker, Secretary, and Mr. Swinyard, general manager of the same Company, who recently arrived in this country on a visit, landed in Detroit on Wednesday evening, and are believed to be now on the way to Saginaw, whence they will proceed to Milwaukee, Chicago, St. Louis and other cities on their way West and South. These gentlemen visit this country for the purpose of looking after the interests of the Great Western, but are enjoying a pleasure tour, intending to visit the principal railroads in Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, and the different points of interest on the Mississippi River. They were furnished with a special car over the New York Central, and on their arrival at Suspension Bridge, were agreeably entertained. They were also provided with a special car on the Great Western, and will doubtless be the recipients of numerous attentions from their brother Railroad Kings of the West.

FRAUD.—On Friday a furniture dealer named Jacob Bierstorff, whose place of business is at No. 208 Lake street, is alleged to have been guilty of an act which if proven will consign him to the penitentiary. It seems that Messrs. Bass & Costello, manufacturers of bedsteads at Mishawaka, Indiana, visited this city to dispose of a quantity of manufactured goods. Mr. Bierstorff purchased a bill amounting to $1,150.75, and in payment thereof gave his check upon [illegible] bank for the amount of the bill. When the transaction was completed, it was after banking hours, and they were compelled to keep the check until Saturday morning. Upon presentation it was refused. Messrs. Bass & Costello called upon Bierstorff and demanded the money or the furniture, but could get no satisfaction. They then caused his arrest. He was taken before Justice DeWolf late on Saturday afternoon, and gave bail in the sum of $1,000 to appear on Friday next, to which time the investigation of the affair was continued.

It is not charged we believe that the prisoner had not the money on deposit at the bank, but it is charged that before the check was given, he instructed the officers of the bank to refuse the check if presented, and then fraudulently gave the paper. It is a singular case.

AN ACT OF EXTORTION.—A few days ago mention was made in the TRIBUNE of the appearance of Mark Donahue, a Copperhead Constable in the North Division, in the prisoners' dock at the Armory, on a charge of woman beating. On Saturday last he was detected in an action alike discreditable to him and to his sympathizers, and which involves higher penalties than the drunkard's fine. Patrick O'Brien, a juvenile of fourteen or fifteen years of age, poorly clad, and described as a drayman, was charged with assaulting a fellow urchin named Patrick Ryan, and fined $3 and costs, which cost consisted solely of the Constable's charges, as the Justice [illegible]. These fees the officer levied at $3, when an examination of the State statutes will show that the legal charges were twenty-five cents for serving the warrant and six and one-fourth cents per mile for the distance the place of arrest was from the Justice's office. The accused was captured on the corner of Dearborn and Madison streets; Donahue's legal fees were thus 31¼ instead of $3. If such thieving is admissible in the duties of a Constable, no wonder the "dimmikratic" fraternity can afford to use bribery and corruption to secure their election.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTION.—The following extract from a recent act of Congress is published for the information of those interested in our Lake Marine:

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the 43d section of the act of August 30, 1852, be so construed as to require the inspection of the hull and boiler in the manner prescribed by that act, of every vessel propelled in whole or in part by steam, and engaged as a ferry boat, tug or towing boat, or canal boat, in all cases where under the laws of the United States, such vessels may be engaged in commerce with foreign nations, or among the several States.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all engineers and pilots of ferry boats, tug boats, towing boats or canal boats, subject to inspection by this act, shall be classified and licensed in the same manner as are pilots and engineers by said act of August 30, 1852.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That, in lieu of the fees for inspection required by the thirty-first section of the act of August 30, 1852, the following shall be paid: For each vessel of one hundred tons or under, twenty-five dollars, and in addition thereto for each one hundred tons over the first one hundred tons, five dollars.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all parts of the act aforesaid which are suspended by or are inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

INCAUTIOUS USE OF FIREARMS—SUDDEN TERMINATION OF A FISHING EXCURSION.—A very dangerous but prevalent practice with many is that of carrying loaded firearms. A day or two ago, a few ladies and gentlemen of this city organized one of those fishing excursions so pleasant at this season of the year, and left to "camp out" for a week, and enjoy the pleasures of piscatorial capture in the neighborhood of Green Bay. But unluckily the habit above referred to seriously discomposed their plans. Among the gentlemen of the party was one who carried in his pantaloons pocket a small revolver, which weapon a few hours after the intended destination was reached, accidentally "went off," the bullet passing into the fleshy part of the owner's thigh. The anticipated pleasure of the party was thus suddenly and sadly broken up; they were many miles from assistance with one of the party seriously wounded, and not only were they compelled to forego their proposed holiday [illegible] the sufferer to the nearest depot for transmission homeward. The unlucky individual whose carelessness thus spoiled the pleasures of his friends, will probably carry the reminder of his excursion [illegible] not attempted. He is doing well.

THE TURTLE SNAPS AGAIN—HE MISSES.—Turtles are generally reproached for their extreme tardiness of movement. This accusation will not, however apply to our original Chicago Turtle. [illegible] the West Side Turtle, the "Snapping Turtle" heretofore referred to in the TRIBUNE, taking into consideration the absence of Judge Williams, of the Circuit Court, conceived a bright notion that he might possibly obtain a temporary injunction from the Master in Chancery, to restrain the action of the recently reorganized Board of Police and prohibit the discharge by Mr. Bradley of his duties as Superintendent, [illegible]

He came into the Circuit Court on Saturday supported by the two attorneys, John Lyle King and W. C. Goudy, and desired the Master in Chancery to grant an injunction on the instant [illegible]

[illegible]

NINETEENTH ILLINOIS.

Reception on 'Change—Address by Col. J. L. Hancock, I. Y. Munn, and Col. B. J. Sweet—Reply of Col. Raffin.

The reception on 'Change yesterday of the Nineteenth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, was a grand ovation to the heroes, and a strong testimonial of the respect and affection entertained by the loyal people of the North for those who have fought the battles of the Union. It was a most enthusiastic demonstration.

About noon the boys formed at the Soldiers' Rest, in company with the men of Bridges' Battery, once a part of the Regiment, and marched to the Board of Trade Rooms, escorted by the Light Guard Band, which looked splendidly in the new suit just adopted by that splendid musical corps. All along the streets people waited their coming and saluted the brave veterans with rousing cheers. They were marched into the Exchange room and passed in double column along the center of the room amid the plaudits of the assembly. The President—J. L. Hancock—addressed them as follows:

Officers and soldiers who are well and properly entitled to the name of veterans—the Nineteenth Illinois volunteers! We are glad to see you here. We recognize in you a body of men who stepped forward in the earliest announcement of the existence of the rebellion, who forsook all at the call of this Government to stand by it and put down the rebels in arms. You have faithfully and nobly done your work. [Cheers.] I recollect very well three years ago dealing out to you in front of my office a few cartridges—the first delivered to soldiers in Illinois, those who composed the expedition to Cairo. [Applause.] Many of your number have gone never to return; but God has spared you to come back to us. We receive you with open arms. You are entitled to the gratitude of every loyal citizen, and we can but thank you heartily for your services. That is but a slight compensation.

Ira Y. Munn was introduced. He was but a citizen and would rather that a war worn veteran were there to welcome them; he would know how to sympathize with them. They were the first to take the field, and would always be received gratefully by the citizens of Chicago. He needed not to recount their history; it had already been graven deep with their weapons, and needed no eulogy from him. Their privations, their exposures, their marches and battles were familiar to all. They had suffered much in the cause, and many of them had been called to drop a silent tear, a noble tribute, to the memory of some gallant comrade. They were glad to meet them all back from the place of starting. They would be glad to see all the regiments returning home, but they would not come till the honor of the country had been redeemed. In laying down their arms to return to the peaceful pursuits of civic life, he bid them welcome on behalf of the Board of Trade, which had watched their progress through every phase of their noble career.

Col. B. J. Sweet, commandant of the post, was called for and addressed the regiment briefly. Personally he was a stranger to them, professionally he was a brother to them all. Their term of three years had expired. The turmoil of the first few months of service, the silent guard, the long march, the weary rest, the long waiting for news from the mighty North, where the armies of the Union were formed, the battle-field with its excitements and horrors, the hospital scenes—all these were now over—if they would. They returned to Chicago, to the bosom of a loyal, grateful people. But not all had returned. The gallant Scott had fallen; so in all ranks and grades there were many who had like him poured out their life blood on the altars of their country. As a soldier who knew their trials, he would say it was but fitting and proper that the Board of Trade should give them a welcome.

The Board had given nobly and done nobly. Its members had given of their substance, but there was not a private in those ranks who was not worth more than the best member of the Board. The soldier had given his all to the country; the Board had done much, but not so much. He thanked God that they had returned safely home. In behalf of the Government which he represented, and of the nation, he thanked them. It was noble to see a new regiment marching out to the field, but ten times more glorious was the sight of a veteran regiment returning from the field with its flag pierced with bullets and the men bearing with them the praise of a grateful people earned by their valorous deeds.

Colonel Raffin, the commander of the regiment, briefly returned thanks for the reception, and with three times three and a tiger for the Board, the boys took their departure.

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK.

Spirited Trot—The Curtain Contest Renewed—A Field Day.

Quite a spirited trot came off on Saturday afternoon, over the track of the Chicago Driving Park Association. The attendance was fair, and a commendable degree of interest was manifested, not so much because of the amount of money trotted for, as because the competing horses were stallions, and each had made about the same time on this and other tracks. The purse for which trial of speed was had was fifty dollars. Of course there were outside and inside bets to a considerable amount, but this was the ostensible sum trotted for. The horse winning three out of five heats was to take the money.

The entries were: "General Grant," a black stallion, owned by George Mansur; "Tom Hyer," a black stallion, owned by Joseph Simpson; and "Black Douglas," a black stallion, owned by Chas. M. Clark. Each had made his mile down in the thirties. "Gen. Grant" and "Tom Hyer" were in excellent heart, but "Douglas" was evidently out of sorts. At all events he behaved badly, and after the second heat was withdrawn. It seemed impossible to keep him down to his work; he was constantly breaking, and invariably lost thereby.

The judges were well known horse men. Like Mayor Sherman, they abounded in "horse sense," and everything moved like clock work. Their names were E. Price, J. Conhak and H. H. Yates.

At the outset, betting was lively, some of the sporting men went in heavily on their favorite nags. "Tom Hyer" was the favorite from the start. The knowing ones bet their money on him at the rate of ten to three against "Grant" and "Douglas." The green ones—"soft snaps," as the jockeys call them—went in on the two latter, and thought they had a sure thing. "Douglas" had many backers at the beginning but after the first heat his friends were silent. "Grant's" friends were jubilant when the result of the first heat was announced, and he found to be the winner in 2:44. "Hyer's" friends looked glum, but quietly took all the even bets that were offered. At the end of the second heat, when it was found that "Hyer" had the heat, his stock went kiting, and "Grant's" friends were ready to hedge a little. Bets were taken on "Hyer" at one hundred to twenty-five on "Grant." When "Hyer" had gained the third heat "Grant's" friends were sick and did their best to hedge, but it was of no use. They could find no takers at any reasonable odds. The fourth heat won by "Hyer," laid them out, and they wended their way to the city, thoroughly disgusted.

First Heat—At a quarter to four the judges beat the call, and "General Grant," "Tom Hyer," and "Black Douglas" were put through their paces. The pole was assigned to "Grant," the center to "Hyer," and the outside to "Black Douglas." They came up to the scratch badly in the first instance. On the second trial they did no better; but the judges started them off handsomely on the third trial. "Grant" took the lead at once, "Hyer" broke badly before the first quarter was reached, and so did "Douglas." "Grant" struck the quarter post in 42, a length ahead, and the half-mile post in 1:22, still a length in advance. On the home stretch, all put in their best paces. "Hyer" and "Douglas" gaining steadily on "Grant," but [illegible] before the latter reached the score, winning the heat in 2:44.

Second Heat—"Grant" being the winning horse in the preceding heat, had the pole in this, "Hyer" and "Douglas" of course took the same position as in the former heat. The first attempt to start was a failure. [illegible] "Hyer" made a bad break, and the judges directed them to try it over again. The second trial was, in sporting parlance "a go," and away the horses shot like a cannon ball. "Hyer" gave one of his tremendous leaps forward, and got almost a length ahead, but he shortly after broke badly, and "Grant" had the advantage again, passing the quarter post in 40¼. Soon after, "Hyer" laid himself down to his business, and at the next quarter gained upon "Grant" a length, passing the post in 1:20. "Douglas" was nowhere—thirty yards behind. "Grant" picked up a little on the home stretch and so did "Hyer," and both came to the scratch at a tearing pace, neck and neck. "Hyer" winning the heat in 2:37¼, by not more than a foot. "Douglas" just saved his distance, and was withdrawn—on account of lameness, it was said.

Third Heat—"Hyer" had the pole this time, and "Grant" the outside. "Douglas" being withdrawn, the two stallions had it all their own way. At the second trial they got off. Both nags laid themselves out for business, and both broke before the quarter post was reached. They cooled down however, and passed the post in 43, neck and neck. "Grant" was first in advance and then "Hyer" gained an advantage. They passed the next quarter in 1:23, and the next in 42. The home stretch was beautifully done; "Grant" closed upon "Hyer" and gradually worked himself forward. The score was struck almost at the same instant, but "Grant" broke just before he reached it, while "Hyer" trotted squarely over. The heat was given to "Hyer"—time 2:41.

Fourth Heat—Hyer had won two straight heats and his backers were exceedingly anxious that he should win this. After a little delay, time was called, and both horses came up beautifully, "Grant" broke badly before he had moved a rod, and before he got down to his work, "Hyer" was a dozen yards ahead of him. It was a hard task to close up the gap, but "Grant" went at it as if he meant business, and on the home stretch, which is his strong point, came very near doing it. The heat and the race was given to "Hyer"—Time, 2:44¼.

SUMMARY.

Purse, $50. Mile Heats, best three in five.

b. s. Grant, entered by G. Mansur 1 2 2 2
b. s. Tom Hyer, entered by J. Simpson...2 1 1 1
b. s. Black Douglas, entered by C. Clark...3 3
Time, 2:44, 2:37¼, 2:41, 2:44¼.

BADLY SHOCKED.

The Secesh Organ in a Very Bad Way—It Squirmeth in Consequence.

The Chicago organ of Jeff. Davis in its Saturday's issue professes to be shocked, because the TRIBUNE proposes to defend the course of Commissioner Coventry in the Newhouse adultery affair. If this were the only occasion on which it had been shocked, we presume we should hasten to relieve it of its unfortunate mental condition. The editors of that virtuous and highly moral sheet are accustomed to be often shocked. They were terribly shocked at the evidence of infidelity on the part of the wife of Policeman No. [illegible], and for their expression of outraged virtue they will be mulcted in heavy damages. They are shocked at the want of appreciation in the people of Cook county. So shocked are they that they can find no jury of twelve men to whom it will be safe to commit the examination of charges in their libel suits, and they feel compelled to take a change of venue to Lake county. [illegible]

The Rebel Organ was shocked at the result of the late charter election. It was certainly a result much to be deprecated from a Copperhead stand point. They were shocked at the manly and patriotic course of Alderman [illegible] of the Fourteenth Ward, whereby the Copperheads in the City Council were left in a hopeless minority. [illegible]

and his Paramour;" "Shocking exhibition of Copperhead Morals;" "The Prisoner held to bail to Answer."

There was no other course for Mr. Coventry to pursue, and he would have failed in his duty had he refused to accept the resignation of Mr. Newhouse.

THE ROSS SHOOTING CASE.

Inquest on the Body—Evidence Adduced—The Inquiry to be Resumed on Monday.

On Saturday morning an inquest was held at the Armory, before Coroner Wagner, upon the body of Charles Idare, the soldier who was killed in the shooting affray on Friday night, as mentioned in Saturday's TRIBUNE. The evidence adduced was of a somewhat unsatisfactory nature, for the really material witnesses had left with the regiment. The witnesses examined were unanimous in their evidence regarding the fact that the murderer of Idare was a cavalryman, but none could really identify either of the Rosses as the assassin, although circumstantial evidence is strongly against one of them. It appears, however, that if either of the two is guilty of the deed, it is Stephen Ross, not John, as currently reported. John used his revolver, but rather to rescue his brother from a guard who had arrested him. The following is the evidence of the principal witnesses:

TESTIMONY OF CYPRIAN VAN ORDER.

C. Van Order, a private in Co. H, 19th Ill. Infantry, and a comrade of the deceased, was the first witness examined. He said:

Previous to my enlistment I lived in Rock Island county. Have seen the body of the deceased and recognize it as the remains of Charles Idare, a Corporal in Co. [illegible], 19th Ill. Infantry. Was last evening near the scene of his death and saw a crowd of soldiers on the corner. I saw some of our boys were a little excited but only spoke to them as I was passing. A moment afterwards I heard shots fired and started back to the crowd, and saw a man with a citizen's coat on, drop a pistol on the edge of the sidewalk and run across the road. I followed him and arrested him near a brick pile in the vicinity. I recognized him as Stephen B. Ross, one of the prisoners. Just before Ross ran, I saw a man fall and think it was Idare. After I arrested the man I heard some shots fired. I can not say who shot deceased, did not see any one shoot at him. After I had arrested the man, some one rescued him from me.

Recalled.—I recognize John Ross as the soldier who, with a drawn revolver took my prisoner from my custody.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN M'KENZIE.

John McKenzie, a private in Co. H, 19th Ill., was next sworn. He testified as follows: I recognize the body as that of Corporal Idare. Was present at the quarrel, but do not know how it arose. I saw Stephen Ross fire but cannot say that it was his shot that killed him. After Idare fell I heard S. Ross call him a son of a b—h, and throw down his revolver and run. Never knew any difficulty existing between the prisoners and the deceased. When I picked up the pistol it was broken. Did not see any one else shoot except the one man. Idare never spoke after he was wounded, but fell immediately to the ground. Had been drinking through the day but was not drunk; was as sober as I am now.

Pierce Powers, a private in Co. A, 19th Ill., corroborated the last witness in most particulars, and stated, however, that he saw three of the cavalrymen fire before Idare fell, and afterwards saw one or two shoot again when he was wounded in the leg. He further said that he saw one of the 3rd strike one of his comrades, named Keevey, over the head with a revolver, with a force sufficient to break the weapon.

EVIDENCE OF JOHN M'SHERRY.

John McSherry, a private in Co. G, 19th infantry, was next examined. He said: I was talking with some of our men on the corner of Michigan avenue and Randolph street—talking to one Williams regarding a black eye he had received during the day—when some cavalrymen came up, one of whom was recognized by some of my friends as the one who had struck him in the morning. Some words passed, and I soon saw one of the cavalrymen knock Idare down, and a moment afterwards shoot him. The man who shot him had no hat on and was partly dressed in citizens clothes. Shortly afterwards he was himself wounded in the back. After which, one of the cavalrymen, I think the one who shot Idare, broke and ran across the street, when he was arrested by one of our boys.

Frank Pratt, a member of Co. C, of the same regiment, was sworn and fully corroborated the testimony of McSherry.

EVIDENCE OF JOHN F. ROSS.

John F. Ross, private in Co. G, 3d Wisconsin Cavalry—one of the prisoners—was sworn, and said:

I was not present at the time of the fight, being then in the Soldiers' Rest. I heard that my brother was shot, and went out to see him. I saw him staggering down the street with some soldiers leading him. There was a general rush, and I wanted to get him away, and therefore led him off and went back to the lake. Did not know that he was under arrest at the time. My brother at the time was drunk; his coat was much torn; he had no hat on, and his nose was bleeding. I saw two men come towards us on the lake shore, and I told them I was trying to get my brother sober. He was also slightly wounded in the back. We then walked rapidly along the shore, and were followed by some policemen, who shortly afterwards arrested us. The pistol that is broken is not my brother's; I believe it belongs to a man in our company named Macarthy. I was originally in the Confederate service, but deserted with my brother last February, bringing with me twelve other men and some horses. We deserted to Van Buren, Ark., and after staying in the city a few days, joined the 3d Cavalry.

STATEMENT OF STEPHEN B. ROSS.

Stephen B. Ross, the other prisoner, was next examined. As the evidence circumstantially implicated him, he was not sworn, but allowed to make a simple statement. He stated that he had been up in town with Mike Hardy and George Mitchell, two men of our company. As we were returning to the Rest, Hardy said that some of the 19th were beating one of our boys. We ran up, and on getting there some man struck me with a rock, and threw me down. I had a revolver with me, belonging to Mitchell, but did not use it. After the fight, he took it back again. I think he has left, with his regiment.

Cross-Examined—I am wounded in the back. The other day I had a difficulty with a saloon keeper at Madison, Wis. I heard he would murder me, and shot him. He died a few hours afterwards.

TESTIMONY OF OFFICER F. REED.

Franklin Reed, policeman at the Illinois Central Depot, to whose endeavors the arrest of the prisoners was due, was next sworn. The following is his evidence:

I went to the affray on Friday night and learned that the man who had committed the murder had run towards the depot; one of the employés noticed some soldiers come through the depot, and heard one of them say "let's go somewhere and hide 'till the excitement is over and then no one will know who done it;" I therefore followed the direction the men had gone, and after passing Buckingham and Sturges' elevator, I saw the prisoners, and asked them where they were going. They replied to the Soldiers' Rest, and did not know anything about the scuffle. John said he was trying to get his brother sober, so I let them pass; but seeing that they went in an almost opposite direction, I followed them, when they tried to get away as fast as they could; I arrested them on the lake shore and took them to the Third Precinct Police Station; Stephen Ross was much excited, and his clothes were in disorder; he had no hat on at the time; when I arrested the men they owned that they knew regarding the quarrel, and John said that some men were going to kill his brother.

DIFFICULTY IN RETURNING A VERDICT.

After receiving the above testimony the jury retired to consider their verdict, but after much discussion failed to be unanimous in their decision. It was stated after the evidence had been closed, that two citizens were on the spot at the time of the quarrel, and witnessed the whole transaction. These men had not been summoned, and as it was thought that their testimony might throw some light upon the subject, subpœnas were issued to obtain their presence and the jury dismissed until nine o'clock to-morrow (Monday) morning, when the investigation will be continued.

Opportunity.

This is a curious world—one which the more we study it the more we fail to apprehend its arcana. We refer not now to the physical world, except in so far as the moral takes to itself physical manifestation. The human heart is a mine of non-understandability, and its varying kaleidoscopic phases, though they have been the subject of research for thousands of years, are little better comprehended to-day than on the day when began the experience of our first parents, their first mutual attempts to fathom the depths of the nature possessed by each. Often some poor wight has fancied himself on the eve of a discovery, but the attempt to make his theory agree with future practical developments has always resulted in confessed failure. Sam Slick came about as near to the truth as falls to the lot of most men when he declared that there was "a great deal of human natur about mankind generally," and Hezekiah Bedott as the sum total of his ratiocinations and circumlocutions was not far wrong in the remark, "We're all poor critters."

Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy is at fault in this matter; his assertions and aphorisms come no nearer to the well-spring of fallacy which emanates from each human breast. *Humanum est errare et peccare* was said long ago, and is true to-day as of yore. Yet though the human being is fallible and constitutionally abstains from the path of rectitude, preferring in the majority of cases to go "the nearest way round," there is necessarily a "method in its madness." The most orderly planet in the solar system can not keep the circular nor even the true elliptic path; it is swayed hither and thither by the attractive opposition of circumstances. Yet human skill has attained to the possibility of measuring its abnormal traversings, and even in the case of the volatile comet, that lawless brigand raider of the celestial depths, we can calculate with tolerable certainty its approximate orbit. We may fear that like its prototype Morgan it will swoop down upon us at some moment, when we are totally unprepared for the honor—though for that matter it would make little difference whether we knew of it before hand or not—but in the hands of the scientific man its very eccentricities are subjects of law.

So with humanity. It is only our (culpable) ignorance which forbids an acquaintance with its erraticisms, and leaves us in the dark as to the result of a fancied apposition or correlation of circumstances. Not more certainly can the path of the planet amid the starry depths be determined than could the path of the human mind be gauged could we but set ourselves to the task of computing its phenomenal manifestations. But we are hampered with old systems of ethics—they hang about us and cumber up the path of psychological investigation [illegible]

[illegible]

straits as that the temptation would gather strength from other attending circumstances. "Opportunity" is the tempter's catch-word; and in so far as we have permitted those opportunities, we are responsible for the fall of those committed to our care. The husband who leaves his wife to the intentions of other men may hope that her virtue will be proof against their wiles, and the destroyer of his peace is not the less guilty, but the neglecting one is so far to blame in that he has given the opportunity. The parent whose son runs off into the vortex of dissipation has himself to blame, partially or completely, in nine cases out of ten, in that he has given the opportunity; he has suffered his son to run into temptation. When daughters go astray, and break the heart of the mother, and bring down the grey hairs of their parents to the grave, there is often a good portion of the sin lying at the door of that father or mother who have failed to bring up the child in the way she should go or have not sufficiently guarded the avenues through which the tempter approached the fallen one. And thus through all the list of human frailty; it is not so much the radical determination to do wrong as the radical weakness to give "in" against temptation which assails us in our weak point on opportunity.

Would we then prevent sin, we must watch as well as pray that those under our charge "enter not into temptation." Conservatism is in this case much better than reform. The one obviates the necessity of the other. We may believe in the innate depravity of the human heart, but practically we find few cases where the individual goes wrong unless on impulses presented by the force of exterior circumstances, which may be guarded against.

JUDICIAL ELECTION—VOTE IN COOK COUNTY.—The following is the vote polled in this county on the election of a Judge of the Supreme Court for the Third Judicial District of this State, on Monday, June 6th.

The vote in the city was:

Ward.	First Precinct. Lawrence.	Scatt'ng.	Second Precinct. Lawrence.	Scatt'ng.
First	56		44	
Second	75	5	11	135
Third	53	3		
Fourth			20	
Fifth	15	24		
Sixth			21	
Seventh			20	
Eighth			1	
Ninth	26			
Tenth			21	4
Eleventh	25	5		
Twelfth	33			
Thirteenth	39		9	
Fourteenth	19	3	14	20
Fifteenth	35		55	
Sixteenth	44			

Of the scattering votes P. M. Donnelan received 126 in the Second Precinct of the Second Ward, and A. W. Arrington 7 in the Second and Third Wards. Total vote in the city 9[illegible]4; of which C. B. Lawrence received 7[illegible]3; scattering 201.

In the county towns the vote was almost unanimous for Lawrence, the only exceptions being that Lemont cast 60 votes for Corydon Beckwith, and Niles 13 for F. C. Sherman, and 5 scattering. The following was the vote for Lawrence: Evanston, 58; Calumet, 26; Maine, 27; Proviso, 27; Elk Grove, 29; Orland 18; Lake, 0; Hanover, 13; Barrington, 24; Jefferson, 30; Rich, 21; New Trier, 20; Bloom, 20; Palatine, 68; Wheeling, 35; Thornton, 24; Lyons, 19; Hyde Park, 13; Lake View, 13; Worth, 17; Leyden, 16; Cicero, 0; Northfield, 20; Schaumberg, 22; Palos, 15; Lemont, 0; Niles, 22; Bremen, 28.

The total number of votes cast for Judge Lawrence is 1,3[illegible]; for A. W. Arrington, 7; for H. S. Morris, 24; for C. Beckwith, 60; for P. M. Donnellan, 126; for F. C. Sherman, 13; and scattering, 41. Total number of votes cast in the county 1,6[illegible] only.

BISHOP ANDERSON OF PRINCE RUPERT'S LAND.—This faithful and laborious missionary Bishop of the English Church, delivered a very interesting and instructive sermon on the work committed to his care, yesterday morning, in St. James' Church. Bishop Anderson's spiritual jurisdiction is the largest geographically in the world, extending from Hudson Bay to the Pacific, and from the United States to the Pacific Ocean. He said that he traveled to one outpost over 3,000 miles. His number of clergy is only twenty-two for all that vast region. He has been Bishop in that territory for fifteen years. His allusions, during his address, to the troubles in the country, and his sympathy for this Government, were extremely handsome. The whole sermon was listened to with deep attention by the large audience, and every one seemed deeply impressed with his simple and touching sermon. The Bishop is a hale and hearty man of fifty years of age, and speaks with great fluency. His whole appearance and manner were apostolic and patriarchal. His home is on the Red River of the North, about 500 miles north of the city of St. Paul, to which he traveled over the plains in his own wagon, camping out at night.

In visiting some of his stations, his most direct way is to come down through St. Paul to Chicago, and from Chicago up to Lake Superior, and thence across overland to Lake Superior. The Bishop is now on his way home to England, for a few months rest after fifteen years of seclusion and labor in his frontier diocese. His visit to Chicago has made him many friends, and will leave a most favorable impression of his sublime devotedness to his apparently hard duty, and of his effectiveness as a preacher of the gospel.

A DAYS' PLEASURE.—No better exemplification of the evils of Sabbath breaking is needed than the sight of a family pleasure party returning from the scene of their days enjoyment. All are jaded and worn out—pater familias sullen and irascible, bearing the latest "production" alternately in his arms, the mother weary with scolding the children and grievous over the spoliation of a new bonnet, while the juveniles, tired and peevish, are heartily wishing themselves at home. An assemblage of this happy nature entered the State street cars from the lager beer gardens above Camp Douglas, last evening, all corresponding in a condition as anticipated in the programme laid down in the morning. The group consisted of the father—a genuine Teuton, his "frau," two or three children, and the paternal uncle. They were all tired, all cross, and the male portion of the seniors decidedly under the influence of the beverage which is so essential to Teutonic enjoyment. Speedily a difficulty arose, and the reproaches of the better half were met by condemnatories of the most annihilating character from her son and master. Matters progressed favorably and in a few moments a general *melee* was the consequence, in which the frau aforesaid and paternal uncle took up arms (or rather fists) against the benedict and as many of the offspring as chose to help him. The scene was a *striking* one and highly appreciated by the single male portion of the audience. It terminated in a grand *tableau*, consisting in the expulsion of the combatants through different extremities of the vehicle. "Sich" is the fleeting nature of terrestrial pleasure.

ALTAR CONSECRATION AT THE CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.—The consecration of the new altars at the Church of the Holy Name, Catholic Cathedral, yesterday was the occasion of a most imposing and impressive service. The Right Reverend James Duggan, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese, delivered an eloquent discourse from Matthew 5th chapter, 20th to 24th verses.

Rev. Dr. Butler acted as celebrant, Rev. Dennis Dunne, D. D., officiated as assistant Priest, and Rev. Dr. McGovern was master of the ceremonies. The music was rendered on the grandest scale by the ordinary choir of the church, assisted by the orchestra of the Philharmonic Society, and consisted of Hummel's Second Mass in E Flat, and "Ave Verum Corpus" from Mozart. The altars have been erected at a cost of $4,460, and were executed by the eminent artist, Buscher. They were commenced about two years since, are of black walnut, and consistent in their design with the Gothic architecture of the church. The fronts of the altars present three richly carved medallions, representing the birth, resurrection and ascension of our Lord; above are niches for the twelve apostles, which are at present vacant, but will shortly be supplied with the appropriate statuary. The altar to the east is dedicated to the Saviour; the north to the Virgin Mary, and the south to St. Joseph.

The church was crowded on the occasion, and a collection was taken up which realized $1,500.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—The famous actress Matilda Heron, will commence an engagement at McVicker's Theater this evening, in the great play of Camille, it being her own translation from the French. It will be sustained by the strength of the company, now acknowledged to be one of the best ever gathered in the West.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Mrs. Hattie Barnard, who in her almost incomparable rendition of Sam Willoughby, in the Ticket-of-Leave Man, has achieved a great popularity, will have a benefit this evening, producing for the first time Tom Taylor's new drama, of Sheep in Wolf's Clothing, with the comedy of Naval Engagements, and farce of Mischief Making.

BRYAN HALL.—Sam. Sharpley's Minstrels commence a season at Bryan Hall this evening, and will offer a programme equal to anything that has been seen in this city.

HOWE'S GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS.—This famous establishment will commence a season of six days, in this city to-day, at the corner of Twelfth and State streets. The Circus will make a grand entree to the city this morning at ten o'clock, passing through Michigan avenue, Lake, Randolph, Clark streets, &c.

LILL & DIVERSY.—With the spirit of enterprise that has always characterized Lill & Diversy, and given to them the title of the "Brewers of the Northwest," these gentlemen have already fixed upon plans for the rebuilding of their malt-houses, destroyed by fire on Thursday last, and in doing so have made such provision for enlarging their brewery as will not only make the establishment the most commodious, but will place it architecturally above any other in the United States. Prior to the fire, there was a general belief that the brewery of Lill & Diversy, in its capacity for business and extent, was equal to anything on the continent of America; when completed under the new plans, nothing can excel it. Meanwhile, business proceeds nearly as usual.

Camp Douglas Hospital Aid Society—Final Report.

The Camp Douglas Hospital Aid Society, wishing to wind up its affairs and change its name and object, thinks it only due to its numerous friends to lay before them the following statement of its finances and the work it has accomplished.

The C. D. H. A. S. was founded Dec. 13, 1861, at a meeting of a few ladies of the South Side, who felt anxious to do something for the welfare of the sick Federal soldiers in Camp Douglas. The ladies composing it were mostly members of Grace Church, but they were soon joined by others animated by the like charitable spirit, and coming from other churches. Their operations extended beyond Camp Douglas to other hospitals, then to soldiers' families, and when the City Hospital passed into the hands of the United States, they assumed the charge of furnishing those comforts which could not be expected of government, but which are so grateful to sick men. They also from time to time contributed to various patriotic schemes for the welfare of soldiers, and never refused any calls for charity of any kind. In the spring of 1863, they opened a Repository at 51 State street, for the purpose of finding work for soldiers' wives and other poor women, and of selling any articles they might make. In connection with this a great deal of charity was disbursed to the poor in the city. Last winter, when a Society was formed on so large a scale for the relief of soldiers, families and other poor, that the ladies of this society thought it best to direct their labors into some other channel. They determined therefore to change their name to St. Luke's Hospital Society, and to devote themselves henceforth to the establishment of a Free Hospital for the sick poor of Chicago.

They have rented for this purpose, the house No. [illegible] small hospital with six beds, three for male and three for female patients, under the medical charge of Dr. Walter Hay. Rev. C. Drake is President of a Board of Directors composed of ladies well known for their usefulness and charity. This hospital will be under the charge of the Episcopal Church, but will be open to any person who applies, without reference to their creed, and its founders rely, for its support, upon the benevolence of the public. They will be very thankful for any donations, and at the end of every month a list of the articles and monies received will be published in one of the city papers. A statement of the receipts and expenses of the C. D. H. A. S. is subjoined:

Receipts from all sources ....$4,4[illegible]

EXPENSES.

For Hospitals	$1,1[illegible]	
Regiments in the field	[illegible]	
Soldiers' families and other poor	[illegible]	
Sanitary Commission	[illegible]	
W. W. Fair	[illegible]	
Lawrence sufferers	[illegible]	
Repository expenses	[illegible]	
Society expenses	[illegible]	
Expenses of Fair and Ball	[illegible]	4,1[illegible]

Balance ....$[illegible]

This balance was voted to St. Luke's Hospital for furniture. The C. D. H. A. S. desires to return thanks to the proprietors of the Briggs, Sherman, Tremont, Adams, and Hyde Park Houses; to Mr. [illegible]

Sanitary Stores—Large Shipments.

Those who have husbands, sons and brothers with Gen. Sherman, fighting their way into the very heart of rebeldom, will be glad to learn that the Northwestern Sanitary Commission, whose headquarters are in this city, are persistent and unremitting in their efforts to relieve the sick and wounded of this heroic army. For the last four months they have made an average daily shipment of ten tons of sanitary stores to the hospitals of the Army of the Cumberland. On Friday of this last week they made a magnificent shipment of purchased sanitary and battle stores, comprising green tea, crushed sugar, dried fruit, codfish, crackers, corn starch, Catawba wine, Bourbon whisky, ale, lemons, chloroform, hospital clothing, bandages, &c. There were 1,4[illegible] boxes in all, or 120,000 pounds of stores, that filled eleven freight cars and cost about $15,000. They were sent to the wounded of Gen. Sherman's late battles, and a special agent has accompanied them, who goes to the front where the wounded are. The Commission has made two or three previous shipments during the present campaign which have cost $[illegible],000 and upwards. These heavy shipments have nearly exhausted the treasury of the Commission, so that it needs immediate replenishing to enable it to continue its blessed work.

In this connection it will be well to remind our readers of the Northern Iowa Sanitary Fair, which opens in Dubuque to-morrow. The entire proceeds of this Fair will be given to the treasury of the Northwestern Sanitary Commission in this city. A subscription is being made by the Board of Trade in aid of this Fair, which should be liberal for the double reason that it aids the Iowa Fair, and thus aids our own Sanitary Commission.

LOCAL MATTERS.

"The Love of God to Man" will be the subject of Elder Franklin's discourse at the Christian Church, on West Monroe street, between Aberdeen and Rucker, this (Monday) evening. Seats free to all. This evening begins the third week of Elder Franklin's meetings at this place.

South Side Union League.—The South Side Union League will hold an open meeting at Warner Hall, on Monday evening next. Addresses are expected from Hon. William Bross, the Republican nominee for Lieutenant Governor, and other prominent speakers. The public are invited to be present.

Dr. Everson's Chicago Eye and Ear Infirmary and Clinical Institute, 134 South Clark street. Deafness, blindness, catarrh, and all diseases of the air passages successfully treated. je20-k499-4t-M TU TH SA

Metropolitan Hall to Rent.—This Hall is to rent for all the purposes for which such halls are ordinarily used. Terms moderate. Applications can be made at the office, adjoining the entrance to the Hall. je10-k040-1f

Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Telegraph Institute.—The largest institution of the kind in the world! Thirty-five telegraph instruments in constant use. Address BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Ill. jun11k238-1M, D & V.

☞ House and Sign Painting, Calcimining, Glazing and Graining. Paper Hangings and Window Shades selling at wholesale and retail at New York prices. F. E. RIGBY, 89 Randolph street. Box 2063. je5-k413-1m

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems.—New and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillon Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. [illegible]

Commercial Postscript.

CHICAGO MARKET—EVENING BOARD.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 18—10 p. m.

There was but a slim attendance at the Sherman House to-night, and with the exception of a brief "spirt" on Wheat, there was little or nothing done.

WHEAT opened extremely flat, and for some time little or nothing was done—but few showing any disposition to buy any price. But a sudden demand by a well known operator in a few minutes caused considerable excitement, and prices ran up 3@4c ♥ bushel. As soon however, as he ceased buying, it immediately fell back again and became dull, as it was at the opening—and buyers generally were mystified to find that the operator alluded to, who had sprung the market, was the principal seller. About 115,000 bushels changed hands, at $1.51@1.51½ for No 1, and at $1.46@1.48½ for No 2—closing with free sellers at $1.47, but no buyers. There was very little inquiry for No 1 and the transactions in that grade to-night were trifling. The sales to-night, in detail, were:—1,200 bu No 1 Spring at $1.51½; 1,400 bu do at $1.51½; 5,000 bu No 2 Spring at $1.45½; 14,000 bu do at $1.46½; 65,000 bu do at $1.47; 4,000 bu do at $1.47½; 9,000 bu do at $1.48; 2,000 bu do at $1.48¼.

CORN was quiet, but a shade firmer than at the close of 'Change. The sales were—4,000 bu No 1 Corn at $1.16½; 2,000 do No 2 Corn at $1.18; 1,000 bu do at $1.12½—market closing very quiet.

OATS were neglected and entirely nominal. No sales.

HIGHWINES were dull, and 1@2c lower than on 'Change, but the transactions were light. In the afternoon 500 brls were sold at $1.45@1.46—chiefly at the inside price. In the evening the only sales reported were 200 brls Milwaukee Wines at $1.45, and 200 brls country at $1.44 the market closing quiet.

PROVISIONS were quiet. Mess Pork was held at $35—buyers holding off. There was an active demand for prime Lard at [illegible], but sellers were holding firm at [illegible].

SALT was firm. Sales were, 3,000 brls old Saginaw Fine, on Brower's dock, at $2.80.

ALBANY CATTLE MARKET.

CLOSING DAY.

[Telegraphed exclusively to the Chicago Tribune.]

ALBANY, SATURDAY EVENING, June 18, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—The Cattle market closes as it opened, extremely dull, and with heavy loss to the holders. Altogether, not more than 3,000 head have been sold, at a decline of ½@1c ♥ lb on last week's prices, the decline on all sales averaging at least ¾c ♥ lb. H. S. Rosethal sold, in different lots, 516 Illinois steers at prices ranging from 8@9c ♥ lb. He thinks that his total loss will not fall short of the freight charges from Chicago to Albany. Hyman & Riable sold [illegible] Illinois steers, the best drove, considering the number, that has been in the market for a long time, at $100.00 ♥ head, average weight 1,500 lbs; this is a decline of more than $20.00 ♥ head from the ruling prices two weeks ago. Receipts for the week amount to [illegible] head; held over since last week, [illegible] head—making the total number on sale [illegible] head. About [illegible] head will be taken East, some on commission; [illegible] head go to New York, nearly half on commission, and the remainder will be held over here.

SHEEP—Sheep are offered at 5@7¼c, but it is difficult to find buyers at any price.

HOGS—There is an active demand, and Hogs sell quick at 6½@8c for common and 8¼c for extra still fed and good corn fed. Receipts, 10,[illegible] head; shipped to New York, 3,7[illegible] head.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, June 18.

TOBACCO—Firm for lef. Sales, [illegible]

FLOUR—Sales, 200 brls fancy XX, $8.60; 300 do XX, $8; 700 do XX $8; 100 do spring XX, $8.60; 151 spring X at [illegible]; 40 do superfine, $6.25.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet. Sales include 149 sacks extra choice at $1.92; 606 do choice at $1.70@1.82; 906 do good to prime at $1.50@1.65. Oats firmer; sales, 720 sacks at 94c; 11,0[illegible] bushels at 93¼c. Corn dull and lower; 150 sacks good white at $1.26, delivered; 1,422 do white and yellow at $1.25, part delivered; [illegible] do mixed, $1.23. Rye more active; sales, 145 sacks at $1.30, and 1.29 do at the same figure.

WHISKY—Advanced further and active. Sales comprise 296 bbls to arrival in ten days at $1.40; 325 do at $1.3[illegible]; [illegible] do at $1.37.

PROVISIONS—Pork and bacon—Sales of 100 bbls mess pork at $36; 500 pieces sugar cured hams at 20c; 4 casks clear sides at 14½c; 3 do shoulders at 13c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June 18, 1864.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

FLOUR—Demand quite light at $8.75 for good superfine, and $[illegible] for extra.

WHISKY—In good demand and prices higher. Sales of 600 brls at $1.40, and 250 do at $1.41—closing firm at the latter rate.

GRAIN—Wheat in good demand for red. Prices 3c higher. Sales at $1.48@1.50. Corn in moderate demand. Market dull. Shelled sold at $1.13 and ear $1.05@1.08. Rye—No change in the market. Sales at $1.57.

GROCERIES—No essential change in the market. Coffee quiet at 45@46c. Raw sugars firm at 19@20c. Molasses nominal at $1.05@1.08.

PROVISIONS—A quiet market without important change. Nothing transpired in mess pork or bulk meats. Lard quiet at 15¼@15½c. Bacon shoulders are held at 13¼@13½c.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, June 18, 1864.

FLOUR—Dull and nominally at 15@30c lower.

GRAIN—Nothing doing in wheat. Receipts, 37,000 bu. Sales this morning about 10,000 bu at $1.32@1.34 on the spot. On 'Change the market declined 3@4c. Sales 25,000 at $1.30@1.32. In the evening the market stiffened and some sales were made at $1.34. Transactions very light since the failure of short sellers. Oats firm and advancing. Sales 4,000 bu at 71½; 100 bu at 72c. Corn firm and in higher. Barley and rye nominally higher.

FREIGHTS—15c. No vessels in port.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, June 18, 1864.

UP—Prop Mayflower; barks Sturgess, Invincible, Nucleus; schrs Ogden, Kate Robinson, Game Cock, Johnson, Pauline.

DOWN—Props Idaho, Scioto, Ontario; barks Favorite, Harley; schrs Levant, Sophia, Smith, Ogden, Harvest.

UP—Bark Anderson; schrs Atlanta, Lookout, Lummins, Whaling and Dunman.

DOWN—Props City of Buffalo, Forrest Queen; barks Nichols, Union, Dobbins, Red White and Blue, Potomac, Constitution, Moulter, Austria; schrs Brown, Sailor, Yankee, Resolute, Williams, Standard, Breed, Scioto, Mount Vernon, Starlight, Wacoma, Racer.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BRIDGEPORT, Saturday, June 18—1 P. M.

CLEARED—M. O'Connor, LaSalle; E. Burnham, Joliet, [illegible]

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Saturday Evening, June 18.

COTTON—[illegible]

[illegible]

for old do, [illegible] for new do, closing at the [illegible]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Saturday Evening, June 18.

MONEY—Steady at 6@7 ♥ cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Dull at [illegible] in currency for first-class bills.

GOLD—Quiet and without decided change, closing a little firmer—opening at 95, advancing to 98½, and closing quiet at 96@96½.

Total clearances to-day, $[illegible].

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—Firmer. U. S. 6s, '81, coupons, 113¼; 5-20s, coupons, 105@105¼.

Buffalo Market—June 18.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and nominal—buyers and sellers being apart. Corn is held at $1.39 to arrive, without bids. Oats—Western 86@86½c.

WHISKY—Opened active, with cargo sales—closing firm but quiet at $1.49@1.50.

CANAL FREIGHTS—No lower to New York; wheat 18c, corn 16c, oats 10c.

LAKE IMPORTS—Flour, 1,829 brls; wheat, 29,000 bu; corn, 62,323 bu.

CANAL EXPORTS—Flour, 1,700 brls; wheat, 146,[illegible] bu; corn, 64,4[illegible] bu; oats, 11,395.

Oswego Market—June 18.

FLOUR—Demand good; market unchanged: $9.50 for No. 1 spring; $9.75 for red winter; $10.25 for white, and at $[illegible] for double extra.

GRAIN—Wheat [illegible] continued scarcity of winter and red winter; restricted transactions. Corn scarce and in good demand; new Illinois, $1.30. Other grains scarce and quiet.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firmer; flour 48, wheat 11½c, 11½c to New York.

MARRIED.

On the 15th inst., by the Rev. Chas. Edward Cheney, at the residence of Dr. J. B. Walker, the bride's father, Dr. FRANK V PAXSON, of Ottawa, Ill., and Miss EMMA JULIA WALKER, of this city.

In Springfield, Ill., on the 15th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. [illegible], BENJAMIN D. MAGRUDER, Esq., of Chicago, and Miss JULIA M. LATHAM, of Springfield.

DIED.

In this city, on the 18th inst., JAMES S SHUTE, aged 23 years.

On the forenoon of Saturday, June 18th, 1864, Mrs. PARK, wife of Dr. Geo. H. Park, Surgeon U. S. A.

In Washington, D. C., at the house of Hon. J. S. Brady, on Friday, June 10th, Lieut. DANIEL MIFFLIN BRODHEAD, Jr., son of the Hon. D. M. Brodhead, of Sullivan County, N. Y., of the 11th United States Infantry, of a mortal wound received on the 5th of May, at the Battle of the Wilderness, in bravely endeavoring to rescue a wounded brother officer.

Railroad Time Table.

The following table shows the time of arrival and departure of the several trains on all the railroads in Chicago:

Train	Depart.	Arrive.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE STS.		
Mail Passenger	*10:00 a.m.	*2:15 a.m.
Evening Express	*5:00 p.m.	*11:35 a.m.
Night Express	*9:30 p.m.	*6:15 p.m.
GALENA DIVISION C. & N. W. RAILWAY—DEPOT NORTH WELLS STREET.		
Fulton Passenger	9:45 a.m.	5:30 a.m.
Fulton Passenger	9:15 p.m.	1:25 p.m.
Freeport Passenger	9:30 a.m.	2:35 p.m.
Freeport Passenger	10:00 p.m.	8:10 a.m.
Rockford Passenger	4:00 p.m.	11:10 a.m.
Geneva Passenger	5:30 p.m.	8:30 a.m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
Detroit Express	*6:30 a.m.	*10:30 a.m.
Detroit Express	†6:00 p.m.	‡8:45 a.m.
Detroit Express	*†10:00 p.m.	*8:15 p.m.
(Trains for Cincinnati and Louisville.)		
Morning Express	*6:30 a.m.	*8:15 p.m.
Night Express	†6:00 p.m.	‡8:45 a.m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.		
Day Express	*6:30 a.m.	*9:15 p.m.
Evening Express	†6:00 p.m.	*10:30 a.m.
Night Express	*†10:00 p.m.	‡8:45 a.m.
DETROIT TRAINS.		
Express, via Adrian	*6:30 a.m.	*8:45 a.m.
Night Express, via Adrian	†6:00 p.m.	*10:15 a.m.
PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Mail and Accommodation	*4:40 a.m.	*2:10 p.m.
Day Express	*6:30 a.m.	*9:15 p.m.
Mail Express	†6:00 p.m.	*9:10 p.m.
Night Express	†10:10 p.m.	‡8:4[illegible] a.m.
Cin. & Louisville Express	†9:4[illegible] p.m.	‡8:35 a.m.

(Connecting with Pennsylvania Central R. R.)

Leave Pittsburg	2:00 a.m.	4:35 p.m.	8:45 p.m.
" Harrisb'g	1:30 p.m.	2:45 a.m.	6:00 a.m.
Arrive Philadel	5:30 p.m.	6:50 a.m.	10:10 a.m.
" N. York via Allenton	....	....	1:55 p.m.
" N. York via Philadel.	10:05 p.m.	12:05 m.	3:35 p.m.
" Baltimore	5:40 p.m.	7:00 a.m.	11:50 a.m.
" Wash'ton	9:30 p.m.	10:30 a.m.	5:00 p.m.

Train	Depart.	Arrive.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE.		
Day Express	6:30 a.m.	8:50 p.m.
Night Express	9:40 p.m.	8:35 a.m.
(For Indianapolis and Louisville.)		
Day Express	6:30 a.m.	8:50 p.m.
Night Express	9:40 p.m.	8:35 a.m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	*8:15 a.m.	*9:00 p.m.
Night Passenger	†9:30 p.m.	*7:00 a.m.
Kankakee Acc'n	*5:15 p.m.	
Hyde Park Train	*6:35 a.m.	*7:45 a.m.
" " "	*12:00 m.	*1:35 p.m.
" " "	*4:00 p.m.	*5:30 p.m.
" " "	*6:15 p.m.	*7:30 p.m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express	9:30 a.m.	5:15 p.m.
Night Express	9:15 p.m.	5:00 a.m.
Mendota Accommodation	5:15 p.m.	9:30 a.m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Express Mail	[illegible] a.m.	7:30 p.m.
Night Express	9:00 p.m.	5:30 a.m.
Joliet Accommodation	4:45 p.m.	9:30 a.m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	9:45 a.m.	4:50 p.m.
Night Express	9:15 p.m.	5:15 a.m.
Joliet Accommodation	5:10 p.m.	9:40 a.m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.		
St. Paul Express	10:00 a.m.	8:15 p.m.
Night Express	9:30 p.m.	1:00 p.m.
Waukegan Accommodation	5:30 p.m.	8:40 a.m.
Evanston Special	2:30 p.m.	4:35 p.m.

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

Real Estate—City

FOR SALE—A fine residence lot, 50 feet front, on Michigan avenue, and adjoining Col. Hancock's residence. Price $2850 cash. House and lot on Wabash avenue, $6600. House and lot on Wabash avenue, $6000. Apply to J. P. OLINGER, Real Estate Broker, 43 Clark street, Room No. 5. je19-k489-3t

FOR SALE—A neat two-story house, nearly complete, entirely new inside, finish superior, inside blinds, &c. Also a two-story building with stone front. Also a new two-story barn, nearly finished with cornice, &c., and painted. All three will be sold together or separate, cheap. All to be moved within a few days. Apply at 74 and 76 Fulton street. je19-k307-3t

FOR SALE—Lots! Lots! Good Building Lots, at from $100 to $[illegible] each; also a large brick residence, with good barn and large lot. Apply to GEO. RICKERDIKE, on West Indiana street, between Elizabeth and Noble streets. je17-k[illegible]-10t

FOR SALE—A neat, well built, well-finished story-and-a-half Cottage House, (entirely new), [illegible] Price, $2,400. Apply to GEO. RICKERDIKE, on West Indiana street, between Elizabeth and Noble streets. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two story house, with two large lots, on Frost street, between Hooker and Elizabeth streets, about half a block from cor of Chicago or Milwaukee avenues. House contains eight rooms, besides closets, with brick cellar, [illegible] in a good, quiet, respectable neighborhood, and within a few minutes' walk of Milwaukee avenue street cars. Will be sold cheap for cash. je15-k[illegible]

FOR SALE—Lots on West Lake, Randolph, Washington and Madison streets. Also in Duncan's and Ogden's additions. [illegible] Lot 100 by [illegible] to an alley. House and Lot northeast corner Pine and Illinois streets. F. GEDDES, Office No. 5 over 17 Wells street. je13-k[illegible]

For Sale

FOR SALE.—One fifteen Horse Power Portable Engine, two 15, one 20, two 25, one 50 Horse Power Stationary Engines, with boilers; also one Upright Drill, Circular Saws, Saw Arbor, Cranes, Kettles, and Pattern for Founders. For particulars inquire at 263 State, or address Post Office Box 2[illegible], Chicago.

FOR SALE—Saloon and fixtures, now doing a good business, at No. 3 South River street. For particulars call at the premises. je15-k[illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap, two fine Pianos, one Melodeon. Inquire at Room 3 Tribune Building, of B B CHAMBERS. je15-k[illegible]

FOR SALE—An interest in a Planing Mill, well located in this city and doing a good business. The Mill is entirely new, and is first class property. One third or a greater interest will be sold. Inquire at No 3 Board of Trade Building for particulars. je [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap.—A splendid seven octave full iron frame Over-strung New Piano Forte, has carved legs, pedal and moulding, made by H. HANDMAN, New York. Apply at 136 [illegible]

FOR SALE.—Valuable Mill Property—The Liberty steam mill, situated on the Mississippi river, ninety miles below the city of St. Louis, in Hancock county, Illinois, is now offered for sale. The mill is a substantial five story stone building with four run of four foot French Burrs, with machinery of capacity to manufacture two hundred and fifty barrels of flour daily, and is situated in the very best wheat producing regions of the State of Illinois. [illegible] Application may be made to JOSEPH H. HOLMES on the premises, or to KIMBAL & SENTER, No. [illegible] Pine street, St. Louis, or D. BLOCK, No. [illegible] street, Chicago. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A good lumber vessel, in good condition. Will carry from 70 to 75 m of lumber, drawing six feet of water. Price $3,000 cash. Apply to MAGILL & LATHAM, corner of Wells and South Water streets. je11-k[illegible]

FOR SALE—Cottage House for sale and removal. No. 61 West Lake street. Price $[illegible]. Inquire, for a short time, of E. T. BARLEY, House Mover, at 117 West Washington street. je[illegible]

FOR SALE—One twelve horse power engine, one line of shafting and pulleys, five lathes, one iron planer, one upright drill, one flask and patterns, and one screw cutter. J. W. COBB, 290 Hubbard street. [illegible]

FOR SALE—An entire set of sash, blinds and door machinery, with adequate steam power, all complete. Address G. P. GREENE, corner of Fourth and Wall streets, Sixth Ward, Milwaukee, Wis. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Seed Buckwheat. 150 bbls. of choice New York Buckwheat, for seed, cheap. SHERMAN, HALL & FOX, [illegible] Water street. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or rent. The South Branch Mills. Two hundred barrels per day capacity. Located on Canal street. [illegible] LONERGAN, 10 South Clark st. [illegible]

Wanted—Correspondence.

WANTED—Correspondence. Three soldiers desire correspondence with a number of Union ladies. Feel lonely, one follows "Little Mac," one admires Fremont, and one trusts in "Honest Abe," and all follow, admire and trust the gentler sex. [illegible]

WANTED.—Correspondence. Two gay and festive Soldiers, who have served in the Army of the Mississippi, wish to open correspondence with an unlimited number of young ladies, of good moral character. Object, fun and mutual improvement. Address [illegible] 8. Colored Artillery, [illegible]

CATARRH, BLINDNESS,
DEAFNESS, GRANULATED LIDS,
DISEASES OF THE AIR PASSAGES,
CATARACT, AMAUROSIS,
Cross-Eye.
Dr. Everson's Chicago Eye & Ear INFIRMARY!
And Clinic Institute, 134 South Clark Street.

If you are afflicted with any of the above diseases, you will do [illegible]

June 20-k[illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE,
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
McVicker and Myers .... Managers.

Engagement of the great Actress
MATILDA HERON.
Who will make her first appearance in three years in her great character of CAMILLE.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, June 20th and 21st, will be presented Matilda Heron's own translation of the great play of

CAMILLE;
Or, The Fate of a Coquette.

With the following powerful cast:
CAMILLE.......MISS MATILDA HERON.
Armand, Mr. McCauley; Mons. Duval, Mr. Macky; De Varville, [illegible]
To conclude with the beautiful dance.
[illegible] SATURDAY AFTERNOON—GRAND MATINEE.

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM.
COL. J. H. WOOD & CO....Proprietors and Managers.
A. D. BRADLEY...........Director of Amusements.

Monday evening, June 20th,
BENEFIT OF HATTIE BERNARD.
First night of the new Drama by Tom Taylor, entitled SHEEP IN WOLF'S CLOTHING.
Jasper Carew .... Frank Aiken
Anne Carew .... Mrs. L. D. Pierce
After which the elegant comedy of NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.
Admiral Kingston .... Mr. Bradley
[illegible] To conclude with the farce of MISCHIEF MAKING. Nicholas Dovetail, John Dillon; Nanette, with song, Hattie Bernard.
Tuesday—MIRIAM'S CRIME.

PRICES—Admission to Museum and Lecture Room, 25 cents. Children under twelve years, 15 cents. Dress Circle and Parquette, 35 cents extra. Private Boxes, $3 and $5. No extra charge for Reserved Seats. Box Book open from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. Doors of Lecture Room open at 7½ o'clock. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

☞ The Great Museum, with its over 200,000 Curiosities! The living Wonder! The Mammoth American Giantess! Eight Feet high, and weighing over 500 Pounds! will appear nightly. Miss Amer, 17 years old, and 28 Inches High! the Great Small Lady in the World. [illegible]

VARIETY THEATRE,
115 and 117 Dearborn street.
C. M. CHADWICK & CO., Sole Lessees and Managers.
T. L. FITCH, Acting and Stage Manager.
The Best Variety Entertainment IN THE CITY.
11 NEW STARS 11
Are engaged and will appear within the next two weeks.

Monday evening, June 20th, first appearance of Mr. [illegible], the unapproachable Clog Dancer and Ethiopian Comedian.
Immense Success of BILLY ALLEN, Champion Jig Dancer and Ethiopian Comedian.
Monday evening, June 27th, first appearance of Miss FANNY THOMPSON, the beautiful danseuse.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Curtain rises at 8¼ o'clk.
SCALE OF PRICES—Parquette, 25 cts; Dress and Family Circle, 35 cts; Private Boxes, $1.50. Single seats in Boxes, 50 cents. [illegible]

FOURTH OF JULY.—Grand Pic Nic Excursion at Hyde Park. Trains will leave the Illinois Central Depot at the hours of 8, 11, 2 and 4 during the day of the FOURTH, returning every two hours.

REFRESHMENTS in abundance will be provided. Ice Cream, Lemonade, Strawberries, Meats, &c., &c.

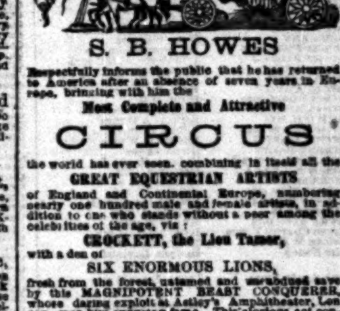
A GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
Of vocal and instrumental music by distinguished artists, will be given in the afternoon free.
Tickets for the round trip forty cents.
TO BE HAD AT
Michigan Central Railroad Ticket Office.
Office of the Sherman House, by News Agent.
J. R. Walsh, News Depot, 117 Madison street.
Bamford & Baldwin, 13 Monroe street.
H. M. Higgins' Music Store, 117 Randolph street.
Root & Cady's [illegible] Clark street.
Reed's Temple of Music, 88 Randolph and 64 Dearborn street.
Fassett's Photograph Gallery, 122 Clark street.
John Wright, Confectioner, [illegible] Clark street.
At the Counting Offices of the Tribune and Journal.
THE GREAT ATTRACTION OF THE DAY.
By order of Committee.

PIC NIC EXCURSION,
SATURDAY, June 25th,
On the C. B. & Q. New Road,
—TO—
NAPERVILLE.

Ample arrangements are made to accommodate a large number of Excursionists to the village and groves of Naperville. Train leaves Great Central Depot at [illegible], arrive home at 6:45 P. M. Fare for round trip for adults 50c, children 25 cents. Proceeds for the benefit of PLYMOUTH CHURCH AND SABBATH SCHOOL.

RETURN of the FAVORITES,
AT BRYAN HALL.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, June 20, 21, 22, 23.
SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS,
BRASS BAND AND BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE.
The Heroes of a Hemisphere and Great Iron Clads, will appear as above, introducing an entire new programme, [illegible]
Mr. H. S. Rumsey is now with Sam Sharpley's and will appear each evening in his celebrated Banjo Chimes. Tickets, 25 cts; Reserved Seats, 50 cts. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
SAM SHARPLEY, Manager.
FRANK CILLEY, O. UNDERWOOD, Agents.

GLORIOUS 4TH OF JULY.
GRAND BALLOON ASCENSION
And Race in the Clouds,
(At Washington Skating Park, West Side,)
—BY—
PROF. S. M. BROOKS AND LADY, AND MR. W. J. SHOTTS.
Accompanied by several well-known citizens of Chicago. For further particulars see future advertisements and descriptive bills.
J. M. KINNEY, Agent.



S. B. HOWES

Respectfully informs the public that he has returned to America after an absence of seven years in Europe, bringing with him the

Most Complete and Attractive
CIRCUS

the world has ever seen, combining in itself all the GREAT EQUESTRIAN ARTISTS of England and Continental Europe, numbering nearly one hundred male and female artists, in addition to one who stands without a peer among the celebrities of the age, viz:

CROCKETT, the Lion Tamer,
with a den of
SIX ENORMOUS LIONS,
fresh from the forest, untamed and unsubdued save by the MAGNIFICENT POWER of the CONQUEROR [illegible]

MR. HOWES, with a desire to gratify the universal public, as well as his immediate patrons, announces a grand

GRATUITOUS EXHIBITION,
which the people of Europe flocked by thousands from distances of ten to twenty miles to witness; a
GORGEOUS PAGEANT,
more brilliant than ever beheld by mortal eyes since the days of Chivalry or the splendors of the
FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.
In this great procession will appear the GRAND
CHARIOT OF ÆOLUS,
with the full Opera Band; followed by the elaborately beautiful
GOLDEN CAR OF PARIS,
and containing an
ALLEGORICAL TABLEAU OF AMERICA,
represented by groups of beautiful females, classically draped.

To complete this beautiful picture, Mr. Crockett, to the wonder and admiration of every one, enters the den and leads out a large

LIVING LION IN THE STREET,

and at the word of command bounds with a terrific leap to the top of the Tableaux car, where it gracefully couches at the feet of (a Lady) the Goddess of Liberty, representing the consummation of Great Britain to the Independence of the United States in A. D. 1783. Around are placed beautiful girls, representing Europe, Asia and Africa, while Truth & Justice stand by. This Magnificent Patriotic Picture will be followed by

NEPTUNE'S SEA CHARIOT,

Chinese Chariot of Confucius, the massive Cage of Lyons and other Chariots, Cars, [illegible] the whole forming the most attractive out-door display ever witnessed on the American Continent.

THE CIRCUS COMPANY

numbers upwards of 200 MEN and Horses, and [illegible] Among the performers

FROM LONDON
are Mr. James Cook, Wm. Armstrong, Mr. Kinkaid, and Mr. George Wilson.

FROM PARIS.
Messrs Osmond, Dupree, Albert and Henry Lamaitre, Gustave Thiebert, Jules Ibach, Predhomme, Emile LeClere, and [illegible]

MAD'LLE CARLOTTA DE BERG,
Principal Equestrienne, from the Cirque Napoleon

FROM LONDON.
Miss Blanche Watson, Miss Grace Holloway, Miss Jean Moubray, Miss Emily Grover, and Miss Charlotte Nelson.

FROM PARIS.
M'lle Carlotte De Berg, M'lle Julie Amour, M'lle Emilie Estelle, M'lle Marie D'Angri, and M'lle Eugenie Duval.

Together with
FOUR CLOWNS,
Mr. Crosset and Sam Watkins, from London; Monsieur Neri, from Paris; and Sam Long, the popular American Jester.

With a host of others, and a troupe of Riders, [illegible]

WILL PERFORM AT
CHICAGO,
Corner of Twelfth and State Streets,
MONDAY .... June 20th
TUESDAY .... June 21st
WEDNESDAY .... June 22d
Thursday, Friday and Saturday, June 23d, 24th and 25th,
CHANGE OF LOCATION
TO THE NORTH SIDE, ON SUPERIOR STREET, BETWEEN CLARK AND LASALLE.

Two performances daily, afternoon and evening, commencing at 2½ and 7½ P. M.
Admission .... 25 cents.
Children under twelve .... 15 cents.

[illegible]

Auction Sales.

THIRTY-SIX DESIRABLE
RESIDENCE LOTS
IN THE WEST DIVISION,
AT AUCTION.
On THURSDAY, June 23d, 1864, at 2½ o'clock P. M.,
ON THE PREMISES.

We shall sell the following desirable Residence Lots, situate in Duncan's Addition, viz:

Lots 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 1, fronting west on Peoria street, between Madison and Monroe, [illegible] feet each.

Lot No. 4, in Block No. 16, 24x125, fronting east on Halsted street, between Monroe and Adams sts.

[illegible]

The above property is the most desirable for Residences in the West Division. It is high and dry, and well located, is but one block from street railways on Madison street and Halsted street lines—and is surrounded by many first class residences—among them is that of our ex Mayor, J. C. Haines, Esq., the estate of the late Dr. Egan, and many others well known.

To parties who desire to improve, and to those who are seeking investments, this is one of the best opportunities that has been offered for several years, as the whole will be sold without reserve for cash. The Title is Undoubted.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

CATALOGUE SALE OF OLD ENGLISH BOOKS AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, June 21st at 2½ o'clock, P. M., at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, June 22d, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, cor. of Washington and Dearborn sts. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE—Household Goods, Brandy in Cask, &c. AT AUCTION.

On SATURDAY, June 25th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
Auctioneers, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, PIANO FORTE, &c., &c., AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, June 21st, at 9½ o'clock, at our rooms, 12 elegant chamber suits, with and without marble, just received from the East, all of the best make. Marble top tables, sofas, hat trees, mirrors, dressing bureaus, wardrobes, bedsteads, parlor sets, mahogany rocking chairs, sewing chairs, walnut and hair cloth easy chairs, cane seat chairs and rockers, washstands, refrigerators, dining tables.

CARPETS—A large assortment of velvet, brussels and ingrain carpets and rugs.

PIANO FORTE—One new 7-octave rosewood case, carved legs, piano forte, full iron frame and a splendid toned instrument. Warranted in every respect.

SILVER PLATED WARE—elegant castors with fine cut bottles, cake baskets, tea sets, six pieces, forks and spoons.

TEA CUTLERY—Dinner, tea and dessert knives, ivory handled, tea knives, ivory handled carvers, forks and steels; also plated dinner and tea knives in cases; also one case of complete work [illegible].

STOVES—Cooking and parlor stoves.

OFFICE DESKS—Two office desks, one new and one second-hand. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE BY THE CRATE AND BOX.—50 crates best White Crockery and 25 boxes Tumblers AT AUCTION on THURSDAY, June 23d, at 10½ o'clock, at our rooms, 48 Dearborn street. The goods are all of the best quality and style, from the manufactory of James Edwards & Sons. Further particulars in a few days. Parties wishing a catalogue will please write for one. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

CHICAGO ARTIST'S SALE, BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, OF
FINE OIL PAINTINGS,
AT AUCTION.

We will sell on TUESDAY EVENING, June 21st, at 8 o'clock precisely, the fine collection of

OIL PAINTINGS,

By Chicago Artists, which have been on exhibition at Jevne & Almini's, and are now removed to our salesroom, in order to accommodate those who wish to purchase and could not gain admittance at the room on Washington street.

ALL THE PAINTINGS
Exhibited at our room will be sold
WITHOUT RESERVE.

The Paintings of the artists who had some one to bid on their paintings are unknown to the owners will not be put up. [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON.

OUR NEXT SALE OF NEW AND SECOND HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c., PIANO FORTE, &c.,

Will be on TUESDAY, June 21st, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms,

44, 46 and 48 Dearborn Street.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

ROCK COUNTY, WISCONSIN LANDS FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

Will be sold by Auction, on THURSDAY, the 30th of JUNE NEXT, in the city of Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin, [illegible]

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Efficient Agents in every county in the Northwest to sell "Mitchell's New General Atlas," the best Family Atlas ever published—and "Stebbins' Eighty Years' Progress of the United States," from the Revolutionary War to the Great Rebellion—the best works extant. [illegible] Address Mr. WEDDON, No. 1 Methodist Church Block, Chicago, Ill., P. O. Box 2094.

WANTED—$2,500 to $3,000 per year. A good chance to make money. An agent is wanted in every town in the Union to manufacture an article of daily consumption. Can be manufactured in the agents dwelling. It is entirely new, secured by copyright. Sale as permanent as flour. Any person wishing a paying business will do well to improve this chance. For full information address (with stamp enclosed) L. P. COBLENTZ, Middletown, Md.

WANTED.—$75 a month. Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. Address, D. B. HERRINGTON & CO., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—Agents for Schmucker's History of the Rebellion—English and German. Two volumes now ready, completing the history to the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson. [illegible] Address C. F. VENT & CO., Publishers, 112 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents wanted. Just published, Raymond's History of the Administration of President Lincoln. [illegible] Address CLARK & CO., 71 Washington street, Chicago, Ill. Box 4261.

WANTED—200 active, intelligent agents wanted to sell the great Chart of Weather Indicator, an article which every one needs. [illegible] Portland Block, Chicago. P. O. Box 2[illegible]

WANTED—Agents. Young ladies can sell hundreds of Briggs' Glass Marking Pens for marking all fabrics without a preparation. [illegible] Address E. R. LANDON, Agent, 83 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Disabled officers and soldiers, honorably discharged from the service, and in want of employment, to solicit adapted to their condition. [illegible]

WANTED—$60 per month! I want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell my Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent free. Address JOHN F. LORD, Biddeford, Maine.

To Rent.

TO RENT—A nice front parlor, unfurnished, without board. Can have a chamber if desired. Apply at the northwest corner of Curtis and Lake streets.

TO RENT—A suit of unfurnished rooms to rent, suitable for a gentleman and lady or two single gentlemen, at 123 West Monroe street. [illegible]

TO RENT—Cottage house at Cottage Grove, eight rooms, well and cistern water. Apply to [illegible] SAMPSON, Real Estate Agent, No. [illegible] Metropolitan Hall.

TO RENT—A parlor and bedroom, furnished or unfurnished. Apply at 89 Madison street. [illegible]

TO RENT—The Lake View House and Furniture. [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING.—One or two very desirable rooms to rent with Board. [illegible]

BOARDING.—Parties desiring [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—A Housekeeper, to take charge of a small house, [illegible]

WANTED—Three first class salesmen for wholesale stores, a bookkeeper, an experienced clerk for a store, [illegible]

WANTED—Clerks, bookkeepers, salesmen, porters, [illegible]

WANTED—A situation by a wholesale dry or hardware house, [illegible]

WANTED—A situation as bookkeeper or salesman in a wholesale house, [illegible]

WANTED—A situation as Prescription Clerk in a Drug Store, [illegible]

WANTED—Ship owners [illegible]

WANTED—By a respectable young lady, a situation as Copyist or Saleswoman. [illegible]

WANTED—Bookkeepers, Clerks, Salesmen and others wanting situations should call at No. 23 North Clark street. [illegible] J. W. WOOD & CO.

WANTED—A situation in a Drug Store by a man of long experience. [illegible] J. W. WOOD & CO.

WANTED—We want every married person in the United States to send for one of our SEALED CIRCULARS. [illegible] BACHELOR, Kankakee City, Ill.

WANTED—A situation as porter, watchman or shipping clerk, [illegible]

WANTED—A situation as Coachman and Gardener by a man of experience in both avocations. [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—A situation as Traveling Agent for any kind of business or clerk in a dry goods store. [illegible] German. Address "J. S.," Tribune office.

WANTED—Brass Turners, Finish Harness and Carriage Trimmers, and other light work. T. D. TODD, Court Place, Dearborn and State sts.

WANTED—By a respectable girl, a situation in a family as seamstress, [illegible] Singer's Sewing Machine. [illegible] the Post Office. Good reference given.

WANTED—Five good lantern makers wanted immediately to work on Army Lanterns. Apply at Griffin's Lantern Factory, Franklin street, Chicago. [illegible]

WANTED—A respectable middle aged woman to do general housework in a small family without children. [illegible] 261 West Adams street.

WANTED—A medium size Safe, [illegible]

WANTED—A stirring, thorough man with good references [illegible] understand German and English. [illegible]

WANTED—At G. M. McPherson's, 182 Clark street, a Pressman [illegible]

WANTED—To rent four or five unfurnished rooms, [illegible] children. [illegible]

WANTED—A positive fact—religious truth. [illegible] P. O. Box 381, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—Information of Michael and Timothy Crosby, [illegible] JOHN CRONIN [illegible]

WANTED—A family to take a child [illegible]

WANTED—A Protestant, Swede, Norwegian or German cook. [illegible]

WANTED—A situation in an office of some first-class [illegible]

WANTED—Ship Carpenters, Joiners and Laborers. [illegible] Apply to Capt. A. M. PENNOCK, Post Office, Cairo, Ill.

WANTED—First class Actors and Actresses for the [illegible]

WANTED—10,000 Beef and Pork Barrels, [illegible]

WANTED—For the Government, [illegible] JAMES W. CLARK, Government [illegible]

Real Estate—Country

FOR SALE—A farm of eighty acres in Jefferson, Cook County, [illegible] C. COOKSON, No. 7 Court House, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Three choice Stock farms, [illegible] E. H. CUMMINGS, 122 Clark street.

FOR SALE—$3,000 [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two Village [illegible]

FOR SALE—A dwelling house [illegible]

FOR SALE—50,000 acres of [illegible] Farming Lands in Cook, Livingston, [illegible]

FOR SALE.—Farm for [illegible]

Lost.

LOST—R. M. Cannon [illegible] Check, No. [illegible]

LOST—One Pocket Diary [illegible]

LOST—About 12 M. [illegible]

LOST—On Monday [illegible]

LOST—A red and [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE:
DAILY TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
Daily, delivered in city (per week) .... $ .20
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year 10.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per 6 months 5.00
Tri-Weekly, per year 6.00
Weekly, single subscribers (6 mo's $1.00) 2.00
" 5 copies 7.00
" 10 copies 15.00
" 20 copies, and 1 to getter-up of club 30.00
☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
☞ The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.
Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.
TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1864.

THE NEWS.

We have no official bulletins from the War Department concerning Grant. The latest dispatch of Secretary Stanton, in our last issue, brought the news down to Sunday morning. We may suppose that no material change has since occurred in the situation. Our advices elsewhere only fill in the details of previous intelligence and reveal the gravity of the situation, and the task set before Grant's brave army. Moving on an inner circle, and shorter arc, Lee's whole force, still between our army and the rebel capital, in strong intrenchments, and favored by the natural defenses of the country, opposes our advance, with a resistance the formidable character of which is best shown by the statement that in two days' fighting our loss was 8,000. And this without satisfactory proof that any corresponding damage was inflicted on the enemy. These are grave facts to be impressed on the minds of loyal men. They should induce everywhere a full conception of the real nature of this struggle, of its real dangers, of the crises that may come, of the loss that is inevitable. It will be the part of wise men to provide against disaster, to be in readiness to repair defeat. While in such a state of mind, it will not be difficult to superinduce joy at success achieved it is but to be ready for either event. Grant has an immense task before him. It is well to believe in him. It is impossible not to concede to his brave army a devotion and courage that merits the full meed of victory. God grant that it may be ours, and, if not sooner that the happy augury of the 4th of July be realized, and the first anniversary of the capture of Vicksburg be celebrated at the rebel capital. But let us not conceal from ourselves that the gravest and most tremendous undertaking of this war remains to be accomplished before such result can be won.

The President has signed the Gold Bill, which is now a law. There is a law, however more powerful than any enactment of Congress, responsive to which gold will climb above 200 unless Grant achieves success at Richmond. Success in crushing the rebellion is what the gold market needs just now. The gold bill will however "weight the valve" a little.

The enrollment books are ready but utterly useless. The net may be drawn but it will gather no recruits so long as the $300 exemption clause stands. It is a hollow, expensive, and cruel mockery of the patriotism of the people. So are all schemes of bounty, short terms of service, and commutations of all kinds. Give the President a law of draft in which every man eligible for military duty shall go or send a substitute for three years or the war, and with this Congress can go home with consciousness of duty done at last if tardily. Let them do this and the dangers that threaten our cause, from wasting armies, will be averted. It can be done in no other way.

In 1817 a treaty was made between the United States and Great Britain to the following effect: That neither Power should maintain a naval force upon Northern lakes, except that each might have one vessel of not more than 100 tons, and armed with one 18-pound gun, on Lake Ontario and the same on Lake Champlain, and two vessels of like tonnage and armament on the upper lakes. This treaty was liable to discontinuance after the specified time, upon six months' notice by either party thereto. The House Naval Committee have instructed their Chairman, Mr. Rice, to report a joint resolution proposing that the United States shall now give that notice.

The produce and whisky markets here yesterday were again wildly excited, and we note an advance in prices of 25c. per bbl. on flour, 10c. per bushel on wheat, 1½@1¾c. on corn, and 10c. per gallon on highwines. The sales during the entire day amounted to 4,000 barrels of flour, about 350,000 bushels wheat, 225,000 bushels corn, 55,000 bushels oats, and about 16,500 barrels highwines—to handle all of which it would require upwards of three millions of dollars.

An Illinois Copperhead Congressman yesterday introduced a bill into the house providing that the Fort Lafayette and Fort Warren martyrs be allowed the same mileage and per diem of Congressmen, for the distance and period of their journeys and incarcerations. In some respects this would be entirely consistent, that is, if the Congressmen whose relations to the country, taken into consideration for such comparison, are of the Cox and Ross stamp. There is no doubt that it would be as appropriate to pay mileage and per diem to Dr. Olds and M. Johnson during their martyrdom as to bleed the treasury for the fees and emoluments of men whose only office in Congress is to embarrass loyal legislation, and aid the schemes of rebels. By all means give the copperhead martyrs the same pay as copperhead Congressmen, who deserve it just as much and no more. Let even justice be done, but then syllogistically the congressmen deserve the same treatment as the martyrs. Fort Warren is the place where such should earn their per diem. We second Mr. Ross' bill if so amended as to cover these points.

In another column we give an important official statement of the public debt, over the signature of Secretary Chase.

A Lacrosse, Wis., correspondent gives some interesting and important facts relative to overland and gold emigration, which has been very large the present season, some authorities placing the aggregate number of emigrants who have crossed the Missouri at one hundred thousand. This is doubtless exaggerated, but the real figure would doubtless be a very large one, and astonishing when compared with any previous season.

THE NEED OF TROOPS.

Is it possible that Congress will dare adjourn without leaving this government the means of raising troops by a practical and effective Conscription Law? If so the events that may transpire before December through such neglect, may induce in the minds of these derelict Congressmen, and Senators, anything but a desire to return to the Capital, and still less of a willingness on the part of the people to see them again in the halls of national legislation. The very air is thick with omens of peril to our cause from the lack of men. We have noble armies in the field daily melting away. We are already resorting to the most temporary and transient expedients to piece them out. We are sending to the front the 90 days' One Hundred Day levies. We are abridging important military operations, abandoning positions, won at heavy cost, and everywhere introducing a most dangerous economy of undertaking for want of men.

The demand is imminent and pressing. It will not be met by any cheerful figure work of Mr. Henry Wilson, of the Senate Military Committee, who has persistently thrown himself in the way of the passage of a sufficient law of draft. In this he does not represent the sentiment of his own State, nor of New England, nor of the country at large. No section asks of him this timed course and bungling legislation that is wasting our armies and pouring out the blood of our sons in vain. We have fed our brave troops piecemeal to be consumed before rebel batteries and strongholds, where a force of troops would have given us the victory. Is this to end, or is Congress to adjourn and abandon to ruin, a campaign that opened with such glowing auspices of success? Grant is in danger of failing before Richmond for lack of men. Sherman needs men. We need to-day fifty thousand men for the strengthening and securing our positions in the Southwest and along the Mississippi. We ought to-day to be able to send to Grant a solid reinforcement and accumulation force of seventy-five thousand men. There is no reason other than lack of troops that holds our forces inactive before Charleston. We could end this war in one brief campaign had we now available, at our call, one hundred and fifty thousand troops ready to go forward. These can [illegible] but they will be sacrificed [illegible]

EASTMAN 'II.